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REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE.

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MISCELLANEOUS. The Auction Sale of Real Estate

GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., To have taken place this p. m., is postponed untill Thursday, July 19, at 2 p. m. Any one desirous of having property sold at this sale must apply before Saturday p. m. This will be the last sale until Sentember the 13th, when the weekly sales will be renewed.

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92 Washington-st.

To Whom It May Concern. Please take notice that Mr. Michael Bnehler hat been in our employ as agent, on Milwaukee... since June 24, 1877, he having retired on ac CONRAD SEIPP BREWING CO.

PHOTEGRAPHY. GRATES AND MANTELS.

THE BELLIGERENTS.

Facts Developed by Recent Movements in Bulgaria.

The Turks Prepare to Abandon the Juntra Line of Defense.

While the Russians Contemplate Bold Dash for the Balkans.

Dispatches from Constantinople Interfere with These Plans.

The Turkish Forces Ordered to Meet the Invading Columns.

A Great Battle to Be Looked for in the Vicinity of the River Lom.

The Roumanian Army Ordered to Cross the Danube To-

Day. Two Russian Corps Detached for

the Siege of Rustchuk.

Russia Virtually Admits the Abandon ment of the Siege of Kars.

And Also Acknowledges the Falture of the Asian Campaign.

A Report that Austrian Troops Will Immediately Occupy Servia.

THE BRITISH FLEET. EXTRAORDINABY PRECAUTIONS. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 11 .- The fleet at Besika Bay will be reinforced by the Achilles, armor-clad, carrying sixteen guns ; the Agincourt, iron-clad, carrying seventeen guns ; the Ruby, carrying twelve guns ; the clad, carrying nine guns; and the Temeraire, carrying four twenty-five-ton guns. With these additions, the British fleet will consist

ting 150 guns, and 8,000 men. The people and newspapers who have all along stubbornly refused to read the signs of the times will please explain if this latest move

All the members of the Cabinet went to Windson to-day, where a Special Council was held, presided over by the Queen. Unusually important news may be expected shortly.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

A BOLD DASH.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 11 .- The three-fold development of the Russian advance gives countenance to the view that the Russians intend to make a bold dash through the Schipka Pass, as a basis for ulterior operations against Adrianople. The distance from Tirnova to Schipka is thirty miles, from the mouth of the pass to Adrianople 120 miles, and thence to Constantinople is 140 miles. Thus the avant garde of the Russians is already but 300 miles away from the Ottoman Capital.

THE JANTRA LINE ABANDONED.

The Janka Link Abandonab.

To the Western Associated Press.

London, July 11.—A special from Vienna to the Times says: "The abandonment of the line of the Jantra by the Turks is more surprising. of the Jantra by the Turks is more surprising, since, to judge from the stout defense of the bridge and position of Biela, where the Turks repulsed the first attack of the Russians with considerable loss, it might have been supposed they intended to defend that line, and by thus threatening their flank prevent the Russians from advancing into the interior. The Turks have so completely suppressed all information about the disposition and movements of their troops that not even an idea can be formed of what they mean to do; but it shows either utter helplessness, or to do; but it shows either utter helplessness, or else a very deep-laid plan, that they should have neglected the brilliant opportunities afforded them of meeting the Russians to advantage."

CANNOT ADVANCE.

The Times, in a leading article, says it believes the Russians cannot advance in force upon the Balkans until they have secured their communications by constructing a position on the Danube as strong as any in possession of the Turks. This will require a month at least.

Turks. This will require the Cossacks.

The excursions of Cossacks to Tirnova.

Plevna, Selvi, and Lowatza have little or no military significance.

RUSTCHUK.

EUSTCHUK.

LONDON, July 11.—A special from Biela, the 8th, confirms the report that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Army Corps have been constituted the Army of Rustchuk, and are destined for the siege of that fortress with the Czarewitch as Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Camcowsky, hitherto Chief of the Twelfth Corps, is Chief of Staff to the Czarewitch. The Grand, Duke Vladimir succeeds to the command of the Twelfth Corps, now leading the advance on Rustchuk. Its cavalry division is already in the vicinity of the fortress and driving in the outlying Turks, but the absence of a supporting force of infantry, which is at Biela, retards the investment of the fortress.

which is at Biela, resame fortress.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

VIERNA, July 11.—A Bucharest special says according to information from reliable military sources the Roumanian army will cross the Danube to-morrow above and below Kalafat.

The Prince will personally assume command.

RAILWAY PROJECT.

July 11.—It is reported that the

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

Czar has ordered the construction of a railway from Sistova to Tirnova.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

A telegram from Roman (a town of Moldavia) states that 10,000 troops per day pass there by rail, besides those who march to the Danube by

VIENNA, July 11.—The tide of public feeling has turned in favor of Moukhtar Pasha and against Abdul Kerim, who is accused of incapacity, and even suspected of treason.

Abdul has refused to communicate his plans to the Military Council at Constantinople. This is the reason why Redif, Namyke, and Mehemed Pashas were sent to Shumla to examine the plans on the spot port of the Commissioners peremptory orders have been sent to Abdul Kerim from Constantinople to advance, and
MEET THE RUSSIAMS.

In consequence of this command, according to a Constantinople telegram of yesterday (Tuesday), the Turkish forces have been concentrated on the line between Rasgrad, Shumla, Eski, and Djuma. The Russians were last heard of at Monastir on the road to Rustchuk, which is separated from the Turkish position by the River Lom, the banks of which are precipitous and abound-ing in good positions. It may, therefore, be-come the scene of the first serious engagement

The Vienna correspondent declares that the rumor is unfounded that Russia has sounded the Austrian Government as to how it would view the passage of Russian troops through Servian territory.

The Russians are preparing to turn the de-fense of Trojan's wall by another crossing near Kalarabh, where they already have two Rouma-A BULGARIAN EMEUTE PRARED.

A special from Rustchuk says there is much fear of a Bulgarian emeute.

ASIA MINOR.

DEFEAT ADMITTED.

LONDON, July 11.—A Russian official dispatch London, July 11.—A Russian official dispatch dated Alexandropol virtually admits that the siege of Kars has been raised. The dispatch is as follows: "Gen. Melikoff, being apprised of the movement of Moukhtar Pasha's troops toward Kars, in order to place the troops besieging Kars in a position to move with greater readiness, suspended the bombardment, sent the siege artillery to Kurukdara and Alexandropol, concentrated the greater part of the cavalry at Khajivali to protect communications, and stationed the in-

THE RETREAT OF GEN. TERGUKASOFF, and says the necessity of protecting 8,000 Chris-tian families who were fleeing from Alashkert to escape the Kurds and Bashi-Bazouks, who were massacreing the populations of whole villages, delayed his movements and enabled the enemy to harass his rear. After placing the sick, wounded, and fugitives in a place of safety he went to Igdyr, d, having renewed his supplies there, started in the direction of Bayazid.

ALL WITHDRAWN. LONDON, July 11.-A St. Petersburg corre spondent reports that the Czar has ordered the withdrawal of the Russians from Turkish Armenia. Great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence. Gen. Melikoff has tendered his resignation, and requests a court-martial. A fortnight ago the Grand Duke Michael refused any longer to incur the responsibility of carrying out Gen. Melikoff's strategical opera-

EMIGRATION. DOM PEDBO OFFERING BIG INDUCEMENTS TO GERMAN COLONISTS IN BULGARIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A cable dispatch to-day gave details of Turkish atrocities committed in the Dobrudacha after its evacuation by the Rus-Balzer the Mayor had been killed in the presence of his family, that several Protestants had been massacred, and the Protestant Church had en sacked. Yesterday half a dozen families from the town mentioned arrived in the steamer Gellert from Hamburg, on their way to Dakota and Iowa. Balzer was settled a century ago by emigrants from Prussia, attracted by the offer of land, dwellings, a yoke of oxen to a family, and provisions for the first six months on the

and provisions for the first six months on the part of the Russian Government.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL has recently been offering similar inducements throughout Europe to emigrants to his Empire. He promises a free passage, provisions for six months, half of the cost of building a house, months, half of the cost of building a nouse, and 180 acres of land for \$150. The Russian Government has met this by posting warnings in all the public offices and churches throughout the country and churches throughout the country against emigration to Brazil, and recommending the United States in preference. The statements of the warning were looked upon with suspicion by the people because they emanated from the Government, but those who arrived yesterday received letters from friends here corroborating all the Government said. Some twenty families from Balzer have accepted Dom Pedro's offer, and are now on their way to

GENERAL.

Paris, July 11.—The endeavors of Servia to obtain a loan here have been unsuccessful, and the agent has gone to London. If he fails to procure a loan there, he will proceed to Amsterdam and Berlin.
VIENNA, July 11.—At a secret sitting of the

Servian Skuptschina, the proposal for military aid was discussed, but it meets with great opposition.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

BERLIN, July 11.—The National Zeitung asserts that Count Andrassy, having obtained positive evidence that Servia is really preparing for war, has announced to the Russian Ambasador the determination of Austria to proceed to the occupation of Servia.

WILL BE IN READINESS.

A Berlin correspondent says the Austrian Government ascertained that Servia and Roumania concluded a treaty with a view to

covernment ascertained that Servia and Rou-mania concluded a treaty with a view to joint operations against the Turks, and have authorized the Hungarian Taxes Department to keep funds ready for the mobilization of the

Honved militis. PARIS, July 11.—A private telegram from Constantinople of yesterday's date announces the death of Redif Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War. No confirmation of the report has yet been received.

Constantinopilm, July 11.—The report of the death of Redff Pasha is officially denied.

STARTED FOR THE BALKANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Raouf Pasha and
Col. Valentine Baker have started for the Bal-COTTON FOR RUSSIA.

OCTION FOR RUSSIA.

New York, July 11.—Fully 4,000 bales of cotton have been purchased here the past few days for export to Russia. The Russian Government purchased 8,000 bales within a few weeks, and since the war commenced has probably taken three times that quantity.

MONTENEGRO. OSTROG. June 10.—The operations at Krstaz opened a day sooner than expected, but did not find the Montenegrins unprepared. The chief difficulty was to cover both Goransko and Nigaich, and still mass the whole army in easy communication.
For this purpose a position in advance of the Duga-was necessary. Vukotics, with the larger half of the army, was at Kretas; and Socies, with the Pivans, and Bogdan, with his lattation of Herze-

For this purposes position in savance of the Dura was necessary. Vokotics, with the larger half of the army, was at Kreiaz; and Socies, with the Pivans, and Bogdan, with he hattalion of Herzegovinians, and some others, in all about five battalions, at Piva, watched the Manatovizza road; Peko, with about 2,000 men, being posted hetween the two, with orders to all the wing which most meeded it. The old Halfatt eliminated himself from the problem by mintaining the most tranquil neutrality, not gring a shot during the whole affair or quitting his position. His conduct is stributable either to pealousy of Socies, or to his not receiving one of the St. George crosses sent by the Cuar. This sot of treason might have been fatait to the whole battle, and, as it was, resulted in the relief of Goransko and in a drawn battle at Krstaz.

Of the Piva affair we have still no details, save that after four days "ighting the column penetrated by the ravine of Muratovizza to Goransko, and threw in the supplies. The position of Krstaz is a contre-fort to the Duga, a small plain intervening, to which there is another road entering by the west, and which, offering certain facilities for a fank attack, makes Krstaz untenable against a long-continued front attack with much superior numbers, especially in the present case, where the Montenegrin line was already widely extended to the eastward. For this reason, in the defenas of this palange, while Krstaz was chosen to receive, the first shock of the Turkish attack, it has almost been invariably abandoned for the stronger position in the Duga tiself, as soon as the attack was fairly developed. Vinkottes apprehended that Suleisans would attack with the bulk of his forces at Krstaz, and send the provisions to Goransko while the, Montenegrins were engaged, and in spite of them the stronger position in the Duga tiself, as soon as the attack was fairly developed. Vinkottes apprehended that Suleisans would attack with the bulk of his forces at Krstaz, and send the provisions of the form the f

before the oattes, task montenegrins to care for their wounded, and the Turks to concert new plans.

The Montenegrin wounded who must go to the hospital are about 300, and these required from two to four men each, or even more, to carry them, the nearest hospital being eighteen hours away, so that the care of the wounded took not only the remaining part of their battalion, but sixty men had to be borrowed from the next one to sesist in the transport. The battle was fought on Monday, and to-day, a week later, all the wounded have not yet come in. A hospital has been established at Ostrog, and we have only a few of the wounded have not yet know what the losses on either side there were, but, as the Pivans are more cautious fighters than the Montenegrins, it is not likely to diave been very heavy. The number of men temporarily or permanently put hors de tombat, together with the uncertainty which attended the Piva fight as well as the insecure flank of the Kretaz position, obliged Vukotics to fall back within the Duga, which was done as soon as the wounded were cared for, and the booty, among which were 1,860 rifles and fifty officers' sabres, secured, the Turks not interfering with the operation. Early the next morning, therefore, the whole army, bearing the wounded, fell back to a strong position in the intricacies of the Duga, where a deployed battle and open charge is impossible. OW THE BRAVE MOUNTAINEERS SLAUGHTERED

the Prince from the right bank, and the musketry of the Prince from the right bank, and the musketry and artillery of Vukoties in rear and left flank. From the disconnected reports brought by all channels during the week, I am able to gather a tolerably clear idea of the whole affair. On Mon-day, Tuesday, and Wednesday there was continuous fighting about Ostrog, of which position the Turks took possession with-

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

TEXT OF THE SPRECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUNGARIAM MINISTRY.

PESTH, June 26.—The following is the text of the speech delivered by M. Tisza, the President of the Ministry, in to-day's sitting in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet:

"I have said that it was the object of the foreign policy of this Government from the commencement to preserve peace, and if possible to localize the war. If peace could not be preserved, to maintain good relations with the other foreign Powers; and in any case to retain our freedom of action so that we may be able under all circumstances to prevent affairs from assuming any aspect which would be in collision with the vital interests of the Austro-Hungarian Monarch. I also stated that we based our confidence in the possibility of obtaining this object upon the good relations of friendship subsisting with the other Powers, and upon the chador with which we most clearly communicated our views to each Power in this matter. And here I may tranquillize Count Apponyl by telling him that among these Powers there is not one which is not clearly informed respecting these views of Austro-Hungary, and that not one of them suspects Austro-Hungary of a reversal of her policy. (Cleers in the Centre.) I stated that we placed our confidence in this fact, and that we—and this may serve to tranquillize us—have with no one either an alliance or obligation respecting that which we shall do for the protection of our unterests, but that we possess to the fullest degree our freedom of decision. [Loud cheers.] We trans, moreover, in view of our army, and in view of the conviction to which I have given excression, that, if the interest of the Monarchy should require it all the peoples of which it is composed will respond to the appeal issued from the proper quarters. Taking altogether, gentlemen, I can even to-day only say thus much, and precisely because I consider, if may be allowed to say so, this freedom of decision and preservation of a free hands of immeasurably important. I can s

Set, none of these things were even broached at this Ministerial Council. [Laughter.] That the devisers of the Crown under such circumstances thould consider and discuss events which may horily occur and what would have to be done in asse of such occurrences is such a natural and imple thing that it cannot be reexoned as a fault. We should, on the contrary, be guilty of the crime of thoughtlessness if we did not do so. (Chem.)

THE TORPEDO. GALLANT BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A TURKISH STRAMER.

class naval power, she is using exactly the right means to become one. Two young men lie in the acceptal at Glurgevo who have just performed a feat such as we should expect certainly from the English navy, but from none other. The accuracy of the details is unquestionable. For some time past considerable activity has prevailed at different parts of the Danube, and one of them—it would Turkish gunboats. Of the ten, eight were injung-torpedoes, and two were on the watch for the enemy concealed behind the island of Mecka (pro-nounced Metcha). In the full light of day the eight were working and the two watching, when to their listening ears came the throbbing of a steam-er's engines, drawing nearer and nearer. There are no Russian steamers of large size, so the From the discounted reports brought by stickership carbon that of the winds falls, of Montal College and the row stelling when the college and the row stelling when the position the Tarks too possession with a Tarks too possession with the Tarks too possession with the training of the

WAR MISCELLANY.

HOW THE TURKISH COMMANDER AMUSES HIM SELF.

A correspondent of the Manchester Examine Chief, sitting in front of his tent at Shumis, smoking a long umber-mouthed pipe and watching a wrestling match. On the green sward three couples were engaged, their heads bare, their bodies greased and, save a wrapping around the loins, without clothing. While two of the wrestlers were making guarded approaches, another couple were locked in an embrace that was as close as the oil on their skins would admit of; and two more, prone upon the ground, were still clasping each other like writhing serpents. Now and again an attendant sprang forward to throw a few drops of water on one of the couples, or with a dirty cloth to wipe the perspiration from their faces; and when the round was over an officer presented to the competitors a few plastres in paper money with the compliments of the Commander-in-Chief.

TURKISH STREEDENS.

The sanitary arrangements of the Turkish campe in Bulgaria are good, but the hospital system is abominable. The army surgeons are ignoranuses. "Allah help the sick and wounded when their hour of trial comes:" exclaims a correspondent of the London Times. At Rustchuk he witnessed an operation performed by an English physician. A poor fellow and received a splinter from a shell in the hand somewhere near Ibrails, and the Turkish

wrigging eets. No squares, no good looking houses, offer anywhere a means of setting onesely right; everywhere nothing but houses, rising slightly from the ground, with grass roofs, on which may frequently be seen muffled-up women, children at play, and lambs fraking about. Children and lambs sometimes fall through the chimney into the house, in which men, horses, ozen, cows, and sheep live together. In bad weather the chimneys are covered with flat stones, and then the smoke fills the room or stable, whichever one chooses to call it. A small part of his room, devoid of light or air, in which a fire made of dang and finely-cut straw burns, is separated by a ruiting, here pateriamilias sits on a rug, smoking his chiboque or nargileb, and receives guests. The preparation of food gives little trouble; a penny addy suffices to satisfy the palate and atomach, even in wealthy families. A little bread and cheese, perhaps a cacumber, under favorable circumstances a pilaff, on feast days a piece of mutton, which the Armenian women roust particularly well—that is the whole bill of fare.

THE WELLESLEY AND KINBALL INCIDENTS.

THE WELLESLEY AND KINBALL INCIDENTS.

Correspondence New York Tribuna.

LONDON, June 28.—Col. Wellesley, a distinguished officer, was sent to the Russian headquarters as staff officers of other countries are sent to watch the military operations. The Grand Duke received him with what is called "marked discourtees," Col. Wellesley withdrew from the Russian headquarters, took off his uniform, retired to Bucharest, reported the facts, and waited for orders. Fresenily the newspapers got hold of the story. From what they beard it does not appear. Col. Wellesley is hardly the man to be "interviewed" on such a matter. From the newspapers it got into Parliament, and Lord Dorchester on Monday night asked Lord Derby whether the statements published were tree and what he had done about it. Lord Derby was in an unusually communicative mood, and told his noble friend that Col. Wellesley had certainly been smubbed by the Grand Duke Nicholas. I do not mean that Lord Derby, who is decorned itself, seed a word so purely colloquist as snubbed. But he cand that Col. Wellesley had been received by the Grand Duke in a manner not marked by the courtesy which an officer in his high position was entitled to. The English attache seems, however, to have behaved with the coolness and good sense characteristic of his race and class. There was no scene. He wrote home, and Lord Derby told Count Schowaloff privately what had happened. The English attache seems, however, to have behaved with the coolness is always a mistake. He communicated with his Imperial master, and his imperial

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 11.—The Monitor censures the agitation carried on by M. Rouher, and accuses him of wishing to play the part of Vice-President. It says the Cabinet have not been his dupes, and will not become his accomplices.

An article in the Republique Francuse viciently attacking President MacMahon has created a very bad impression.

upon to deliver it into your names sansi restore intact." They may have recourse to their offici candidatures, to intimidation and threats; the may employ all the resources of a false and of pressive legality; but have no fear; we shall of pose to all-that truly legal reassance; their it trigues we shall answer with uprightness; their it triudation with firmness; and we shall remind of opponents that there are judges and laws. The may be reasons for misgiving as to the cesuit, the present combat, but let matters take the course; let those who do not and we not accept the Republican democracy, thow have not shaken off the tramme of priesteraft and monarchical restoration, those who estertain the vile and crimin thought of bringing back a Bonaparte to France let them descend into the arens; we await them (Cheers.) As foreas, certain of having been it accupulous servants of the country, the conscientions and disinterested interpreters of un versal suffrage, sare by our acts, our conviction and our quinon of the approphasion of the nation as of Europe, we shall go to the polls on the day fixe in spite of all obstacles, casting aside sdanisistrive difficulties, and on that day there will confront the 26,000 communes of France a vote while will signify Fatheriand and the Republic (Cheers. No. they will not deceive France; they canne

GREAT BRITAIN.

COTTON CONVENTION.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—The Interest Convention met to-day. The busine was purely of a formal nature. To-segates will be enterthined at dinner by a manners of the American Chi

CUBA.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

STON, Mass., July 11.—A letter from Capt.

or, of the whating schooner Rising Sun, states
on the 20th of May he was cruising off the
Keys of Cuba on the lookout for whales,
about 9 in the forenoon s school was sighted.

Taylor and his chief mate Atkins killed two hales, and were pursuing others when he was ed upon by a Spanish cruiser, and his chief mate-ken prisoner and held as hostage until the ar-ral of the Spanish gruboat. The mate was de-ined five days on board the cruiser, when the anish gunboats arrived and declared the papers rrect. His detention at this particular time, in a midst of a school of whales, was a serious loss Capt. Taylor's vessel.

RELIGIOUS.

CAMP COLLIE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna VA LAKE, Wis., July 11.—Temp GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 11.—Temperance day a Camp Collie. There was a large attendance. he steamer Newberry carried 200 at half-fare, ddreases were made by Mrs. Holyoke, Mrs. Marnall, Mrs. Beal, Maj. Cole, the Rev. W. H. aniela, Mrs. Stearns, and Mrs. DeWolf,—fore-cou and afternoon. A basket picnic took place at oon in the grove, with free excursion on the team yacht Arrow, kindly farnished by George turges. In returning, the steamer Newberry surried twenty minutes at Kayes' Park to give all a cook at that resort. The Camp Coffle Christian assembly will continue until Sunday night.

spoo, July 11.—The Lakeside Sabbath-Schoo apment opened last night in a grand taber meeting, Superintendent Worden presiding

INDIANS.

INVESTIGATION.

Special Depatch to The Trionne.

7. PAUL, Minn., July 11. - A Commission. coning of Bishop Whipple, of this State; the Hon.

H. Lyon, of New York, of the Board of Indian nmissioners; Dr. Hall, of Trianty Church, ooklyn; and ex-United States Senator Rice, and klyn, and ex-United States Senator Rice, and ber-of-Congress-elect Stewart, of St. Paul, here to-morrow morning for White Earth roution, and will be absent a week or ten days. go to attend the council meeting of the al bands of Chinpewa Indians at the vation, and the prime object is to adjust and disputes between the Episcopal and Catho-issions at that place, which have so long been ource of bitter contention, and contributed no

IOWA INFLATIONISTS.

on met here to-day with about 100 delettendance. C. V. Gates, of Jasper Con

THE RETURNING-BOARD CASES.

THE RETURNING-BOARD CASES.

Telegrom to Cinemant Commercial.

New Onlarks, July 9.—The action taken against the members of the Returning Board by the State authorities was the chief topic of interest at the Custom House yesterday.

Wells casims to have received nothing of importance from Washington in reply to his letters. It is evident, however, from his confident manner that he relies upon the National Administration to gethin out of his trouble. It may turn out that the President can do more for him and his fellow members of the Board than was supposed.

It is reported among leading Republican lawyers that an effort will be made to remove the case into the United States Circuit Court. The Revised Statutes of Louisians show that those sections of the statutes providing for the removal of cases from the State to the United States Courts will bear a construction giving authority for the transfer of this case of the Returning Board members to the United States (Towit Court.

THE CROPS.

Grasshoppers Giving the Appre-hensive Stateo No :Real Trouble.

Careful Reflex of the Condition of the Corn Crop in the West.

Six Feet High and Still Growing in Kansas, Where Not Drowned.

More Backward in Iowa, and Not Promising in Minnesota.

OARFEELD, Audobon Co., July 11.—Corn waist high; weather very hot, 90 to 98 degrees in the cincinnati, Appaneous Co., July 11.—Corn or the flat ground runned; not more than one-third of

CEDAR FALLS, Blackbawk Co., July 11. -Corr small for this time of year, but doing well now; average three feet high.

New Hamirton, Chickssan Co., July 11.—Corn just begins to grow; from ten to twenty inches nigh. Oats heading out. Spring wheat in bloom, and in fine condition.

nigh. Oats heading out. Spring wheat in bloom, and in fine condition.

GREENVILLE, Clay Co., July 11.—Corn now in good condition; knee high; partly laid by. Oats, prospect very good. Hoppers most gone.

WEST SIDE, Crawford Co., July 11.—Corn growing fast, but uneven.

SPRINGDALE, Cedar Co., July 11.—Corn backward, but growing very fast these warm days. Rve about ripe. Small grains good.

GLIDDEN, Carroll Co., July 11.—Corn about eighteen inches high; large acreage; excellent stand and free of weeds; most promising for three years. 'Hoppers nearly all gone.

MANCHESTER, Deleware Co., July 11.—Corn will hardly average knee-high; quite uneven; on low lands very poor.

DANYILLE, Des Moines Co., July 11.—Corn from six inches to two and a half feet high; most of it cuttivated twice. six inches to two and a half feet high; most of it cultivated twice.

Estrasville, Emmett Co., July 11.—Corn stands one foot high and upwards; color good; worked force. 'Hoppers still at work.

Faulenes, Franklin Co., July 11.—Corn small for this time of year; from eight to affece inches high; been plowed two and three times. Weather hot. Spring wheat and eats heading out.

Lotte Casee, Humboldt Co., July 11.—Corn growing very fast; average height twenty inches. Frospects for wheat and oats good. Both are heading out.

Locas, Harrison Co., July 11.—Corn is in good growing condition; from five to eighteen inches high.

growing condition; from five to eighteen inches high.

Hooks Porws, Hamilton Co., July 11.—Corn generally in good condition; three times cultivated; from eight inches to two feet high. Oats and spring wheat more than an average yield.

Hancook, Garner Co., July 11.—Corn very backward; about knee-high. Weather hot now and prospects improved.

BENTON, Iowa Co., July 11.—Corn in good conditions-from one to three feet high; a great deal of corn laid by.

West Thoy, Iowa Co., July 11.—Good corn weather; from one to one and a half feet high; been cultivated three and four times. Spring wheat and oats looking well; beginning to head out.

of the latter. Outs and apring wheat not more than half a crop.

KEOTA, Keokuk Co., July 11.—Prospects for corn very disconraging; a great deal on fat lands past redemption; better on rolling ground.

WILTON, Muscasine Co., July 11.—Corn in fair condition; stands about three feet high; first planting mostly laid by; oats, wheat, and rye good.

ALELA, Monroe Co., July 11.—Corn unever; with the best of weather and late fair cannot make more than half a crop.

RED OAK, Montgomery Co., July 11.—Corn is doing well now. Wheat, oats, and barley filling nicely. Weather faworable for all crops. Corn being laid by.

now. Oats and wheat doing well. Weather lavorable.

Sac City, Sec Co., July 11.—Corn will average knee-high. Oats, wheat, and bariey promise an soundant harvest. Grass-hoppers leaving, having done but little damage.

Oansee City, Sioux Co., July 11.—Corn doing well now; weather hot; been cultivated three and four times. Oats and spring wheat excellent.

Inviso, Tama Co., July 11.—Corn improving rapidly; from twenty to thirty inches high; been cultivated three times.

warm. Aron, Union Co., July 11.—Corn very small; much of it has not been plowed at all; last few days have been a great help to it, but we cannot make a full crop. Wheat and oats are good.

Banesur's Bluffs, Woodbary Co., July 11.—Corn is enall for this time of year. From one to three feet high. Oats and spring wheat about an average. Grasshoppers leaving daily.

NEVINUILE, Adams Co., July 11.—Corn growing fast. Has been custivated three times. Laying it by. Wheat and eats all sight yet. Weather dry and hot.

KANSAS.

CENTRALIA, Nemelia Co., July 11.—Corn is from eight inches to two feet high, and in fair growing feet six inches high. Meet Seids very weedy. Gardwar, Johnson Co., July 11.—Corn from six inches high to six feet. A good deal has not been cultivated at all.

LuLu Valley, Pratt Co., July 11.—Corn clean and never looked more promising than it does now.

The past three weeks have pushed ferward crops

The past three weeks have pushed ferward crops with great capidity.

Baxwan Sysines, Cherokee Co., July 11.—Own is from waist high to as high as a horse's back. Barly varieties tasseling out.

GRAND HAYER, Owage Co., July 11.—Corn in fine conditions; mostly plowed three times, and some laid by.

Oswisoo, Labette Co., July 11.—Corn is from six inches to four feet high, and very weedy. A few pieces haid by. Conditions and prospects are poor.

Senewicz, Sedgwick Co., July 11.—Corn in good condition. Avesage height, two and one-half feet. Just commenced haying by.

Hillsmalz, Mismid Co., July 11.—Corn four feet high and in good condition. Most of it laid by. All things considered, prospects fixturing for farmers.

GRAND, Crawford Co., July 11.—Corn from six inches to four and on-half feet high, and in good condition.

KENEMARD, Washington Co., July 11.—Corn never looked better. From one to three feet high.

Condition.

Kennard, Washington Co., July 11.—Corn never looked better. From one to three feethigh.

Passons, Labette Co., July 11.—Corn backward: only one foot high.

Mannartan, Ruley Co., July 11.—Corn shout four feet high. Most of it in splendid condition. Earliest planted laid by. Had fine growing weather since my inst dispatch.

Washinoron, Washington Co., July 11.—Some of the corn tasseled out and laid by; best we have seen for years; from eighteen inches to waist high.

CLIPTON, Wilson Co., July 11.—Early planted corn is tasseling out. The crop is now land by.

Shawner, Wyandotte Co., July 11.—Corn is four feet high; not very clean; backward.

MKHINDAN VALLEY, Osage Co., July 11.—Corn from one to four feet high; growing inely; early laid by.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., July 11.—Corn waist high; good stand; coming on well; some of it in tassel.

Connar Grove, Morne Co., July 11.—Corn all heights, from six inches to four feet; beginning to tassel.

Histanos, Atchinson Co., July 11.—Prospect for heights, from six inches to four feet; beginning to tassel.

Hunnou, Atchinson Co., July 11.—Prospect for corn aufavorable; from six inches high to six feet. Land in bad condition; very wet.

Londovon, Elk Co., July 11.—Corn growing faster than I ever saw it; from knee high to as high as a man's head. A great deal land by.

PAOLA, Miann Co., July 11.—Corn from three to five feet high; commenced to tassel; plowed three times; much of it laid by.

LANE, Franklin Co., July 11.—Corn generally laid by. The crop is fail of promise.

ELLINGOUND BATTON CO., July 11.—Corn from two to four feet high; growing rapidly and promises well; most of it plowed twice and some laid by.

ses well; most of it plowed twice and some laid by.

Have Cave, Ellis Co., July 11.—Corn three to five feet high; some early pieces tasseled out; generally done cultivating.

DELPHON, Cloud Co., July 11.—Corn very un-even; some not more than effoot high; the best is now being cultivated for the last time. None tasseled out yet.

BOORY HILL, Lincoln Co., July 11.—The corn looks well. but needs rain. About two feet high. Instantoll, Batter Co., July 11.—Corn growing finely. Early planted from four to five feet high. Most of it laid by. Plowed from two to four times.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Western Beard of Appeals Conclude Their Labors in Chicago.

ince high.

WATESTIES, Le Suer Co., July 11.—Corn about twenty inches high; color good; shall cultivate ence more.

MONTICELLO, Wright Co., July 11.—Corn not more than one foot high; been cultivated three limes.

CLEAR WATES, Wright Co., July 11.—Corn about a foot high; thinned by the hoppers; has only been cultivated succ; very backward for this time of year. Which the Bostons Were Beaten.

Cold.

Easwon, Fairibault Co., July 11.—Corn about eighteen inches high; cultivated only once; season has been very wet.

LA VERNE, Rock Co., July 11.—Corn doing well now; mostly worked the last time.

ALBERT LEA, Freeborn Co., July 11.—Corn growing finely; eighteen inches high; cultivated twice. organized Cincinnatis. THE TURF.

wice.
AUSTIN. Mower Co., July 11.—Corn is rather backward, but is now growing finely.
Plankyigw, Wabasha Co., July 11.—Corn not more than fifteen inches high; very backward for the season.
Monnia, Stevens Co., July 11.—Corn very backward; acreage small; crop will be light. NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribuna.
CRAPMAN, Merrick Co., July 11.—Corn doing fine; some fasseled out; very large acreage planted; some fields laid by; prospects of an abormous crop.
Albion, Boone Co., July 11.—Corn will average three feet high; growing fast now; been kept back by the wet weather. Grand Island, Hall Co., July 11.—Corn will Grand Island, Hall Co., July 11.—Corn will average from one and a half to two teet high; been cultivated three and four times; backward.

Eight-Milk Grove, Cass Co., July 11.—Corn any size from a few inches to "hip" high; some laid by, and some not played but once.

Nouvolk, Madison Co., July 11.—Corn from six to twenty-four inches high; very backward; some cultivating; some have not touched it yet.

La Ponys, Wayne Co., July 11.—Corn from eighteen to twenty-four inches high; growing tast, and of good color: weather hot; weeds very plenty. Bhowswiller, Nemana Co., July 11.—Corn excellent; considerable early planted laid by, and tasseling out.

ILLINOIS.

Beccial Dispatches to The Tribuna.

Dixon, Ill., July 11.—Our farmers are just entering upon one of the most promising and bounteous harvests the Northwest has ever known. They will finish having this week. The yield is good, and most of it secured in good condition. Already new timothy and clover hay is offered at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per ton. Let ten days more of the present good weather continue and all of the small grains, will be beyond harm. Never before was the berry so sound, or the promised yield so great. The confields are boundless in extent, and promise an enormous crop. The whole broad surface of the earth is one vast granary.

HOPPERS. MILWAUKER, July 11.—The Sentinel has tele-grams from thirty points in Minnesots, Iowa, and Dakota, which report grasshoppers in large num-bers flying with the wind. In Minnesota, bers flying with the wind, in Minnesota, the 'hoppers are flying north, only a few alighting at the points heard from. In the main the 'hoppers are doing no damage. Farmers are encouraged with the crop prospects, in some places expecting average crops. A Sauk Centre, Minn., report says if no more noppers arrive we will harvest about half a crop. In Dakota about 10 per cent of the wheat crop is rained. On the whole the report is favorable.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 11. -After weeks of internitting storm and sunshine glorious harvest weather has set in, which the Granger population is improv-ing. The wheat crop is nearly all in, and a more bountiful harvest has never been known in this

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Kautz and Agent Clum Have a Coutro

Lernal.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuna.

Waskinoton, D. C., July 11.—A sharp controversy has arisen between certain officials of the Indian service and Gen. Kautz, commanding in Arizona. Indian-Agent Clum, who stands very high with the Interior Department, preferred charges against Gen. Kautz some months since to the effect that, through carelessness and neglect, he was responsible for a number of murders by wandering Indains. Kautz made answer that these outrages were by Indians fed on the reservations, and allowed to go off marauding, through want Gen. Kautz defend him stortly, and cite his whole military career as an answer to all such charges as these now preferred. Agent Clum has resigned of his own accord. The controversy, however, has assumed such proportions that it is likely Gen.

settled by the War Department.

Mr. Mata, who recently presented credentials from the Diaz Government in Mexico, accrediting Secretary of State beyond the formal presentation of his papers. It is not true, therefore, that Secretary Evarts has suggested conditions on which the Diaz Administration shall be recognized, although it may possibly be true that Mata is ready to make liberal promises. The Mexicans have always promised well, but it has been their failure to keep their promises that has made trouble in the past. Secretary Evarts will not act hastily in this matter, since no American interest is suffering by the failure of Mexico to have an accredited minister here. France and England have had no dipromatic relations with Mexico since the downfall of the Emperor Maximilian. pave an accredited missiste here. France and England have had no diptomatic relations with Mexico since the downfall of the Emperor Maximilian, and the latest news seems to indicate that Germany will await the action of the United States before recognizing the Dias Government.

A book-binder who never served his full time as an apprentice, who has worked many years at his trade, and is said to be a good workman, applied at the Government printing office recently far a situation. This fact being known, the Book-Binders' Union sent a Committee to Defrees to-day to ascertain if he would employ such a man. They were informed that it was none of their business. If the man is a competent workmen, Mr. Defrees told them, and he is needed, he will be employed whether he ever served out his whole time or served any time as an apprentice. No Union will be allowed to dictate to the Government Printer in regard to the management of his office. Mr. Defrees also showed the Committee how the 'labor unions were bringing outum apon themselves by their foolish rules, and warned them that a persistence in their enforcement will certainly result in the destruction of the organizations. The interview was a pleasant one, and no trouble is expected to grow out of the matter.

George M. Sage and S. S. Boutelle are here for

will certainly result in the destruction of the organizations. The interview was a pleasant one, and no trouble is expected to grow out of the matter.

George M. Sage and S. S. Boutelle are here for the Fidelity Savings Bank. Chicago, and will have a hearing at the Treasury Department to-mofrow in opposition to the new decision of Commissioner Raum that savings banks, if they do anything in the way of banking business, must pay the tax imposed on banks of deposit. This will be made a test case, and affect the taxes lately levied on savings banks in various parts of the country.

NATIONAL COMMERCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

Wassinsorox, D. C., July 11.—The Public Printer has delivered the first annual report on the internal commerce of the United States. It says, samong other things, that the value of the railroads of the United States is about twenty-three times the value of the shipping engaged in our foreign commerce, and that the value of unternal commerce, is twenty-fave times the value of our foreign commerce; that 87 per cent of our grain shipped from the West to the seaboard during the last year was transported on rail lines, and over 20 per cent of the internal commerce of the country is on railroads. Although the total amount of contributions of the Government up to the close of the year 1876 in aid of railroad construction amounted to \$144,000.060, embracing land-grants and abseldies to the Facific Railroads, yet this sum is only 3 per cent of the santire cost of the railroad system of the country.

Meiville J. Saiter has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Independence, Kan.

It is announced at the Treasury Department that gold that has lost in value from material abrasion in circulation will be received at the Treasury in subscriptions for the 4 per cent loan, and for other purposes, by weight. This would involve a loss to depositors not exceeding 10 cents on eagles or double eagles.

Assistant-Commissioner of Patents Doublithe has to-day rendered a decision fin the interference c

Heavy Batting Game at Louisville in

St. Leuis Takes a Victory from the Be

THE TURF.

WESTERN BOARD OF APPEALS.

The second day's session of the Western District Board of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American trotting tarf was held yesterday at the Palmer Honse. Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Is., presided, and there were also present Messrs. Joshua Tuthill of East Saginaw, Mich., Charles L. Hunt of St. Louis, and R. W. Gates of Aurora, Ill. The following cases were passed spon:

Louis, and R. W. Gates of Aurora, Hl. The following cases were passed rpon:

No. 554. R.T. Kneebs, Sioux City, Ia. Exparte. Application for removal of expulsion. Ordered that R. T. Kneebs be temporarily reinstated until the next meeting of the General Board.

No. 653. Fayette Smith, Maryaville, Mo., va. East Saginaw Driving Park Association. Application for removal of suspension of him and g. g. "Charlie." Ordered that the penalty of suspension against Fayette Smith be removed, but that the g. g. "Charlie" be suspended until payment of his suspension dues.

No. 654. Same vs. Detroit Horse Fair Association. Same application. Decision same as in No.

No. 659. William Van Sheick. Bloomington III., vs. Watseks Association. Application for removal of suspension of him and the mare "Lit-tle Barefoot." Ordered that the case be continued intil the next meeting of the Board for the Wester

conough County Association, Macomb, III. Ap-alleation for removal of suspension of him and b. "Billie." Ordered that the case be continued intil the December meeting of the General

a. "Billie." Ordered that the case be continued until the December meeting of the General Board.

No. 663. James J. Green. San Francisco, exparte. Application for permission to change name of D. g. "Jim Farrell" to "Trojan." Application denied except upon compliance with the provisions of Rule VI.

No. 685. H. H. Yates, Chicago, vs. Kalamazoo Association, D. P. Bissell, Terre Haute, Ind., and the s. g. "Marion." Claim that "Marion" trotted while still under pensity of suspension and application for an order requiring return and redistribution of money won by him. The Board ruled that Mr. Bissell, having complied with the requirements of the rules, was properly entitled to the earnings of his horse. Application denied.

No. 605. Same w. Grand Rapids Association, Mich. Same claim and application. and eame decision as in case No. 605.

No. 607. C. R. Parker, Tawas City, fa., vs. Earl Park Association, Earlville, Ill. Application for removal of suspension of him and rule. "Little Jake." Application denied.

No. 608. Charles E. Stewart, Kalamazoo, exparte. Application for permission for removal of expulsion and suspension of ch. g. "Doc Lewis." Further evidence being taken, the action of the Board on Tuesday last was reconsidered, and it was ordered that the expulsion be removed without penalty.

No. 608. H. H. Yates, Chicago, cx parte. Application for permission to change the name of b. m. "Lady Mac" to "Lady Rofe." Application of Rule VI.

No. 671. William Nosburgh, Clinton, Ia., vs.

n. "Lady Mac" to ." Lady Rolfe." Application denied, except upon comoliance with provisions of Rule VI.

No. 671. William Nosburgh, Clinton, Ia. vs. Stillwater Park Association, Michigan. Claim and application denied.

No. 672. J. F. Smith, owner, and W. W. Hamflton, driver, Freeport, Ill. vs. Virginia Driving Association, Virginia, Ill. Claim and application for order in re. b. g. "Wolford Z." In reference to the "free-for-all" race trotted Oct. 20, 1876, over the track of respondents, the Board ruled that the race was valid, and the record will stand, incinding the first four heats. That the heats trotted after the fourth were ullegal, and are declared void because of the improper exclusion from the fifth heat of the d. g. G. T. Pilot. That said race be trotted to a conclusion on a day to be named by the respondents, they to give notice to the parties controlling the three horses that participated in said race; such notice to be given of the race, and notice to be given at the same time to the Secretary of the National Association.

No. 673. Thomas Jared, Roseville, Ill., vs. Virginia Association. Claim and application for order in red. g. G. T. Filot. Same decision as in case No. 672.

No. 674. William Qualy, St. Petersburg, Pa., ex parte. Claim for reward under Rule 15. Ordered that this case be continued for further consideration until the December meeting of the General Board.

Association, to be held in New York the second Monday in February, 1878. That the Board adopts for the regulation of proceedings by and in connection with the referee or referees to be appointed under this order the same rules and regulations as those adopted by the Board of Appeals March 24, 1875, for the government of referees then appointed for certain Western States. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, it is expedient that the Turf Congress, at its next annual meeting, should appoint a separate and asiditional circuit for the States on the Pacific Coast.

No. 677. Tunothy Slattery, Onarga, Ill., vs. East saginaw Driving Park Association, East Saginaw, Mich. Claim and application for an order. Claim disallowed and application for an order. Claim disallowed and application for a review of the decision of the judges of a race. Ordered that this case be continued until next meeting of the Board in the Western District.

No. 678. R. T. Kneets, Sloax City, Ia., vs. Gelesburg Driving Park Association. Galesburg, Ill. Application for the removal of expulsion imposed under Rule 13. Continued until next meeting of the Board in the Western District.

No. 681. C. Van Dusen, Tofedo, O., vs. Grand

District.
No. 681. C. Van Dusen, Toledo, O., vs. Grand
River Valley Biding Park Association, Charlotte,
Mich. Application for removal of the suspension
of him and the b. g. Bay Frank. Application de-

or im and the n.g. Bay Frank. Application denied.
No. 682. Frank Lyon, Aurora, Ill., vs. Mendota.
Driving Park Association, Mendota, Ill. Application for removal of suspension imposed on him.
Ordered that this case be continued until next
meeting of Board in Western District.
The Board having decided all the cases presented
for its consideration, adjourned at 3 p. m. sine
die. The annual meeting of the General Board
takes place in New York on the second Tuesday in
December next.

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RACES AT OTTUMWA, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribma.

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OTTUMWA, IA.**

The weather is very fine and the attendance very liberal. Yesterday, for the \$400 purse, there were seven entries and five to start. Ida won in three straight heats, Gov. Morion second and London Belie third; time, 2:43%, 2:36%, and 2:36%. In the race for Wapello County horses, for a \$200 purse, five entered and four started. Great Revolution won in three straight heats, Singer Boy second, and Perry L. third; time, 3:24%, 3:21%, and 3:14.

In to-day's races, for a \$400 perse in the three-minute class, there were six entries. Wapello Chief won first inoney and Logan B. second—time, 2:42, 2:42, 2:42, 2:42, 2:42. Pacing, free for all, for a \$200 purse, three cntries. Nellie Gray won, Stotewall second, and Belle Mahone third—time, 2:28. In the novelty running race, mile dash, purse \$150, there were five entries. Gray Nell won the first enactor, time, 22 seconds, and Long Stride won the mile in 1:46.

The moes will blose Friday evening.

EBERIGH BACES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribma.

**ELGIN, Ill., July 11.—The races of the Eigin Driving-Park Association opened to-day with an attendance of 250 people. Weather cool and pleasant. The first sace, trotting, three-minute class, for purse of \$200. was won by Limerick Boy in three straight heats, under protest; Moroas, second; Henry Todd, third. Time, 2:34%; 2:240; 2:34%; 2:35%; 2:35%.

Special Dispatch to The Tribma.

Special Dispatch to The Tribma.

**Elemance of \$200 was won by Limerick Boy in three straight heats, under protest; Moroas, second; Renry Todd, third. Time, 2:374; 2:20; 2:35%; 2:35; 2:35; 2:35; 2

2:24. Damon won the first heat, and King Philip the fourth.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—There was an increased attendance at the races of the Columbus Driving-Park Association to-day.

In the 2:25 class, purse \$600, \$325 to first, \$175 to second, \$100 to third, best three in five, there were four cutries, and all started. Jewess won the race, Lewenski second, and Belle Brassfield third. Time, 2:20, 2:204, 2:234, 2:234, 2:294, 2:294, 2:29, 2:28, 2:32.

In the second race, 2:32 class; purse \$500, \$325 to first, \$175 to second, \$100 to third, best three in five, there were nine entries, and seven started.

BASE-BALL.

GINCINNATI—HABYPORD.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—About 2,000 people saw the Cincinnatis defeated to-day by the Hartfords. The game was a weak one at the bat, and was lost by a few costly errors of the home club.
The umpire was incompetent. The finest playing was done by Larkin, Cammings, Allison, Hastings, and Foley. Pike also did some brilliant work at second, as well as some very bad.

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Two-base hits—Tork, 2; Burdock, 1.
Three-base hits—Manning, 1; Cassidy, 1.
Struck out—Rysn (2), Jones, Poley, Larkin (2).
Bases on called balls—Addy.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Hartford, 2.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Hartford, 4.
Plassed balls—None.
Wild pitches—None.
Wild pitches—None.
Ply balls missed—Cincinnati—Pike, 1; Poley, 1.
Double plays—Foley and Gou'd, 1; Burdock and
Start, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Montagéé.
Louisvills—Boston.

Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Umpire—Montague.

Louisvill.E.—Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Louisvill.E. Ky., July 11.—Bond will have troubled dreams to night, for the Grays this after—Boon gave him the most thorough castication he has ever received. Their batting was terrific, and has never been equaled on the grounds here. In the second inning, Snyder's two-baser, Latham's triple-bagger, Shaffer's home-run, and singles by Hague, Hail, and Crowley, earned six runs, the Bostons not making a single error. In the sixth, three-basses by Hall and Devlin, singles by Shaffer, Gerhardt, Craver, and Crowley, Brown's low throw to third, and a bad throw home by O'Rourke scored five runs—three earned. For six innings Devlin's field support was perfect, he having made the only errors by sending three men to base on bails; but, in the seventh, two errors each by Devlin and Craver and one by Snyder, combined with two three-basers by Sutton and Murnan, and singles by Brown and White, accored six unearned runs. The errowd was 2,000 strong, and the enums.

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Three-base hits-Latham, Hall, Devlin, Murnan,

ind Satton.

Home run—Shaffer.

Lett on bases—Leuisville, 9; Boston, 6.
Passed balls—Suyder, 1; Brown, 1.

Wild options—Devilu.

Out on fice—Louisville, 16; Boston, 12.

Flies missed—Louisville, 2; Boston, 1.

Double plays—Hagne and Gerhardt.

AND WATTER STOCKERSS AT ST. PAUL THE WHITE STOCKINGS AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Minn., July 11.—The second match game of base-ball between the Chicagos and Red Cape came off at Red-Cap Park, in this city, this afternoon, and resulted in a disastrous defeat of the Reds by a core of 18 to 1. The Reds are credited with fifteen errors and the Chicagos with four. inning.

COLUMBUS, O.
COLUMBUS, O.
COLUMBUS, O.
July 11.—Base-ball: Buckeyes,
1; Stars, of Syracuse, 4.

WHEELING, W. VA.
WHEELING, W. VA.
WHEELING, W. VA.
July 11.—Standards, 9;
Terous-Standards, 6; Tecumsehs, 3.
Base-hits-Standards, 13; Tecumsehs, 6.
Two-basers-Standards, 2.
Earned runs-Standards, 5.

CAPT. BRACKETT.

Probable Failure of the Silk Smugglers Conspiracy Against Him. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Conspiracy Against Him.

Special Dispatch to The Privana.

New York, July 11.—All proceedings, so far as the contemplated removal of Capt. Brackett is concerned, have been postponed by telegraphic order from Secretary Sherman to Assistant-Secretary McCormick, until the former's return to Washington. Maj. Weeks did not receive his assignment to-day, as promised. The Times says the pressure for Capt. Baackett's removal was yery strong. Several prominent steamship and packet vesselowaers, whose smuggled clothing the Captain recently seized, have spent much time of late in Washington, it is said, solely on the business mentioned. These have been reinforced by certain merchants who have reason to suspect that they will not come officingly untarnished from the investigation into the National Line silk-smuggling frauda now in progress. Among others, a firm that was closely connected with the Beecher-Tilton scandal is spoken of as having been quite active in the matier. A certain subordinate of the Special Agency Bureaut in this city, who is a personal enemy of Capt. Brackett, has bused himself about town endeavoring to secure the co-operation of merchants and others toward effecting his superior's removal, furnishing them information calculated to arouse their antagonism. Assistant Secretary McCormick, being dealrous of making a place for his friend, Maj. Weeks, met these gentry more than half way. Taking advantage of Secretary Sherman's absence, an order was issued transferring the Captain to a simple Inspectorship in the Custom House, and appointing Mr. Weeks to a Special Agency, the intention being to assign him to the charge of the Second Division to-day, but the discovery of the silk frauds intervence, and the newspapers made such an outcry that Secretary Sherman interfered. The probability now is that the little game has been blocked.

A gell legal sheets

OBITUARY.

New York, July 11.—The Post has information of the death of Prof. S. Tenny, of Williams College, in Michigan, where he was visiting a sister. This will probably break up the Williams scientific expedition, of which he had charge.

Dernort. Mich., July 11.—The Hon. E. A. Brush, an old and wealthy resident of this city, does addenly at his summer residence at Gross Point last evening, aged 77 years.

New Youx, July 11.—Henry Merritt, English art critic, died yesterday in London.

THE HEBREWS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The morning session of the Council of the Union Hebrew Congregation was taken up with the reading and discussion of was taken up with the reading and discussion of the reports of committees. The Committee ap-pointed to consider the suggestions in President Loth's message reported recommending their adoption, except one to encourage the exchange of pulpits among rabbis, which they did not deem ad-visable. They also recommended circuit preach-ing, as suggested in the report.

FINANCIAL.

CINCUNNATI, Q., July 11.—The National Bank Examiner for Indians has closed the First National Bank of Delhi, Ind., on account of a rim upon the bank, owing to the failure of Dugan, Case & Spears, of Chicago, Dugan being the President of the bank. The assets are said to be \$50,000 in excess of the habilities.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—The Habilities of the German Bank to depositors are said to be \$210,000. It is believed the assets will be ample to meet all demands, but, if this should prove otherwise, 35

MRS. GAINES.

An Interview with the Victorious Little New Orleans Picayune, July 8.

"Mrs. Gaines," said our reporter, "will ou have the kindness to tell me something about an

"Mrs. Gaines," said our reporter, "will you have the kindness to tell me something about an article which appeared in our city papers referring to the fant result of your suit?"

"Sir," answered Mrs. Gaines, "I can only say that on reading the article referred to I was much surprised, in fact pained, at the statement that I looked upon my counsel, Mr. Mills, as my savier. Such an expression could not have fallen from my lipe; it would have been irreligious and ill-timed. I can and do fully appreciate the zeji and eloquence displayed by him in the long and tedious trial of my cases before Judge Billings. If such a remark would be permitted, it certainly would have been more applicable to the Judge who decided my cases; for to him do I owe much, and my heart swells with gratitude to my Heavenly Father to have made him the instrument to close, I may say, a long and hard-fought litigation. For forty-four years have I been struggling to scenre those rights which had been withheld from the. The Judge, during the whole of the trial, which lasted for weeks, patiently listened to long and tadious arguments, giving to my opponents' counsel every latitude within his power, so as to have every point of defense laid before him. He decided in perfect sectord with the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"But, Mrs. Gaines." said the Picayana reporter, "if you refer to the past and think of the many chances that have been wroughly by time, what do you think of the lawyers opposed to you?"

"Sir," answered Mrs. Gaines, "for myself, strugging as I have done for years and years, I have ever kept in view one great principle, relying upon my Heavenly Father for aid and connecl, and buoyed up by that noble sentiment of my late lamented hasband Gen. Gaines, that "The path of duty is ever the path of honor, safety, and glory." I was deprived of my first hanband, as man of great ability and moral worth, "William Wallace Whitney, of Binghamton. N. T. He was persecuted and thrown into prison for daring to state in his poti

have been enabled to overcome my oppressors; to the dead, I can but turn to their gaves with graticule."

"And now, Madama, what more can you say?"

"Yes, there is much—to those with whom I have been contending. It is far better for them that I should have succeeded, for, had I been defeated, there are those of my father's relatives residing in Europe who would have inherited his succession, and probably have demanded the last dollar of them. I feel a deep sympathy for these people, who have lost in this struggle, as it were, their all. I can and do appreciate their condition, and no one is more competent than myself to do so. Unn I new, in this, my hour of deliverance, he deaf to their distress? No! Looking back to my past, I inquire would it be just to crush out those who were made the tools of others to oppress and harass me! Again, I repeat, my sympachies are with them. To a large position of those from womn I have, recovered, I assure them that it is in their, power to aid me in afferiating their distress. Let them act promptly, and in doing so they will find in me a friend, instead of the oppressor, as they have been taught to believe I would be. My greatest ambition is to devote the remnant of my juite in doing every possible good in my power, hence I am to be trusted. Mr. Reporter, perdon me for egotism, but, in closing this interview, I deem it proper to any that the history of my life, if ever written, will prove not only to my sex, but the other also, what one can do who holds to the right, and trusts in the power of a meriful God. Knowing and believing yourself to be right, never despair—persever, have faith and considence in that right, sail with the assistance of your Heavenly Father you will be successful in the end. I have never despair—persever, have faith and considence in that right, sail with the assistance of your Heavenly Father you will be successful in the end. I have never despair—persever, have faith and considence in that right, sail with the assistance of your Heavenly Father you wil

An Indian Description of the General's Last

Battle.

Correspondence Ame Fork Tribune.

Four Ellis, Montana, June 23.—One of Gen.

Miles scouts, an ex-soldier named Howard, who married a viece of Sitting Bull, in whose camp he lived some time, reached the Tongue River canton-ment on the 17th. Howard tasked with the Insideration of his residence among and relationship with them, talked to him as one of themselves. They state that many of Custer's men were killed by mounted Indians, who ran over them and killed with them, talked to him as one of themselved. They state that many of Caster's men were killed by mounted indians, who ran over them and killed them with their knives. The poor fellows were huddled together here and there, and fought at great dissivantage; yet they killed a great many of their assailants, fighting desperately to the last. Suting Bull asserted that the battle lasted only thirty minutes all told, ending with the death of Caster and a few men and officers who rallied around him. This foriern hope had gotten off some distance, and could have escaped; but, unfortunately. Custer changed his mind, turned, and ordered a charge. The devoted party rushed upon the Indians with revolvers, shooting down the astonished swarges right and left. Caster killed five himself, when, his pistol emptled, and the foe preasing about him, he closed with a grappling savage, and, beating out his brains with the butt, was shot as his victim fell to the ground. This doubtless true story supports the theory advanced by mintally men at the time of the massacre—the idea of some desperate final act receiving support from the position and location of the groun of bodies about Custer-viz., that he seeing his command annihilated, and fearing to face the consequence, or scorning to live when his soldiers lay dead about him, had deliberately rushed to certain death.

His body was not recognized at first, the Indians thinking him as court; but, being soon identified, all that remained of the famous General was propped up against the corpses of two soldiers, and so left to receive the advancing but too late troops. Poor Ton Custer's heart was not cut out, as previously reported, but he was barbarously killed with knives. Lieut. Stargls was knooked off his horse, shot and killed, his body stripped, and thrown into the river. It must be Stargle death which is thus described, as the Indians tell of this poor fellow as a voung warrior who rode with a known he was so equipped. They also relate that two soldiers, who there down their guns

ton committed sucide here Monday by shooting himself with a revolver. He was one of the first settlers of Chicago, and a man well known and identified with the early history of Illinois. He was at one time considered one of the wealthlest men in the State, but lost his fortune by bad investment. categories, our rose and fortune by bas investment.

CLEVELAND, O., July II.—Henry Langfelder, a saloon-keeper in this city, after saturating all the inflammable matter of his room with coal oil, set fire to it, and then shot bimself in the mouth with a navy revolver about 7 o'clock this morning. He died instaatly.

LOVE LAUGHS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Powd Dt Lac, Wis., July 11.—A sensation was coessioned to-day by the elopement of a Miss Berry with a man asmed Curran. The pair were pursued by the girl's parents, and a rencontre on Main street between the parties was a nevel one, but resulted in nothing more than words. Curran and the young woman were afterwards married, and bid defaunce to the old folks.

REDUCTION OF WAGES. New Your, July 11.—The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Commany announces that, in view of the light basiness anticipated during July and Angust, officers and employes, from the President down, will have five days' pay taken from their wages for that period.

Sr. Lours, July 11.—The State Millers' Convention held a meeting here lo-day, and agreed on an assessment on each run of stone to create a fund to defend any suits brought expirat millers of this State for using the alleged infringement of the patent paritying process of making flour.

A BONANZA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE Bosron, July 9.—An enormous loss of copper, lead, gold, and silver, twenty feet in width, and extending for miles, has recently been discovered in Miles, N. H. The lods crosses the Grand Trunk Railroad, 100 miles test of Fortism.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years.

DE RADWAY. R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one softer from pain. BADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lung, stomach, Bowels, or other giands, or organs, by PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed sillonen, harm, Grippied, Nervous, Seuralgio, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE.

Will AFFORD INSTANT RASE.

Inflammation of the Bladder.

Inflammation of the Bladder.

Congession of the Langs.

Store Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria,

Catarrh, Influenza,

Haadache, Toothsche,

Neuralgia, Rheumatiam.

Cold Chillis, Ague Carlla,

Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the RRADT RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afrom asse and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tambler of water will in the w moments cure Gramps, Spaams, Sour Stommer, fearbern, Set Hoodisch, Discriben, Dysenters Political in the Bowels, and all Internets.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for So cents. There is not remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and gue and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, cllow, and other Fever (aided by 14APWAYS FILLS) p quick as RADWAYS BEADY RELIEF. Fifty cause robtile.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Fiesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all. DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that are continually progressing succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases Gravel, Dishetes Droby, Stopsage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Bright Disease, Albuminaria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white sitk, or there is a morbid, dark billious appea, ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and paja in the small of the cack and along the bolins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dz. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and tone for or fradway Prin, and two bottles of your Heady Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or feit, and I feel better, amarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the group. I write this of you for the besteft of others. You can publish it of you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, SI Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARRON, Mich., April 30, 1873.—Dr. Rabyay—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Riggi-lating Pills, and also using the Resolvent, Riggi-lating Pills, and also using the Resolvent for overies tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College processed situralise.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 775 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it feture hammired and ten powers, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent in feet of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grewnill. Please send me your book. Takes and True.

MRS. C. KRAPP.

MRS. C. KRAPF. Dn. Babwat—Kind Sir I have the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the oscol your medicines. Three of the tamore are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropy is gone, health said improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to incuise of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jackino, and quite a number from this piace. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KEAPF. We are well sequainted with Mrs. K. estimable leafy, and very begrevelent. S means of seelling many bottles of the H drusgists of Ann. Arbor, to persons affice nal tumors. We have heard of some walled to be a discount of the control of the contro Amp Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly taxleless, eleganity costed with sweet and purpe, regnisse, parity, cleanes, and strengthen. Belway a Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Sumach, Lives, Botrels, Rither, Bladder, Nervous discusses, Rashache, Constitution, Cossiveness, Indigerton, Dyspestin, Bifoneness, Bladder, Nervous discusses, Indigerton, Dyspestin, Bifoneness, Bifone Fever, Infansion of the Internal viscers. Warrance to effect a positive cure. Furely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, nor deleterious drugs.

Est Observe the following symptoms resulting from Discusters of the Bisoneth Planting.

Est Observe the following symptoms resulting from Discusters of the Bisoneth Planting.

Bisoners of the Discussion When the Stomach, Switzen, Bearburg, Sour Eruptions, Switzings and finiterings in the pit of the Stomach, Switzing and the Secondary, Sour Eruptions, Switzings and finiterings in the pit of the Stomach, Switzings and finiterings in the pit of the Stomach, Switzings and finiterings in the pit of the Stomach, Switzing at the Secondary Switzing, Planting of the Stomach, Switzing and Suffondingsensation when in a lying posture Disputer of Market Switzing, Planting of Switzing, Planting, Planting of Switzing, Planting of Switzing, Planting of Switzing, Planting, Planting,

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

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Important Decision Aid B

Arguments Comme

New Suits, Jud sions, Bankı

roads, which was rece Court, some new poi ject of railroad aid box to recover the amount of Town of Middleport. priate such sums of n priate such sums of me proper to the Chicago Railroad Company to aid line, provided the procedure and the provided the procedure to insue bonds nor born pay such denations, by the levy and Jans 8, 1807, the voters bort held an election and ward the construction of vincenness Rossi, and through the town in preceding, a meeting a present the Supervisor, of the Peace, at which, lown was unable to pay and the procedure of the company of the procedure of the procedure of the company of the procedure of the company of the procedure o which on their face recits Legislature under which sistement that it was in a the electors of the town in the electors of the town. In marked that in consequence of the holders of the holders of the holders holders of the holders held them for fu dealt with manicipal offs know what powers such the enabling laws of their ties in which the former portant inquiry was. When

title show that it legalize therefore gave no power, did the sot of March 26, enable togan, township along the time of a railros was prespective in its of clearly usconstitutional. Constitution of 1848 ab But, even waiving all to both subsequent stam valid enactments with a meither of them, when forred any authority will

The motion to disso granted in the case lenry liarms and the soners was up before his chancery room, as day. The bill was the property the party of prevent the pa 534, 600. 82 claim on the Court-Heuse was for S84, 850, but raised the amount Egan's estimates. Fixed the value of the a difference betwee 600. 82. It was to amount that the bill After some talk ow the absence of Judge and's counsel, Judge the attorneys were hear them, and then portunity to be hear Mr. W. J. Hynes to J. J. Egan, Edwi Cornelius Price, Ge Cieveland. These wand were to the effect plan of the foundation transition tract: that it was value by the contract that it was value by the contract. The new plans were terations of the old extra work, all of we the original coafract answers of that the was greed on the basis of The affidivits of P. J. Sexton, Williems, Step and J. K. Schmidt defense. They we the new plans mad that the cost could countracts, and the Country Commission

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EDIES.

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OF RELIEF IS A CURR in Remedy STI MINUTES,

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WAY'S Resolvent

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Gravel, Diabetes, Dropey, thence of Urine, Bright' in all cases where there are in all cases where they are are think cloudy, mixed e Years' Growth

ay's Resolvent \$1 Per Bottle.

NT LETTER. il 30, 1873.—Dr. Rapway—
lifler your Resolvent, Roguthe Meady Relief about one
the abdomen, which the
our Medical College proa tree. My weight was 278 d with your remedies, and the pounds, but they are not twenty-four-bottles of Re-twenty-four-bottles of Re-twenty-four-bottles of piles. Greavill. Piesse send me MRS. C. KRAPP.

Georgian aummer for the first state of the first st BERBACH & CO.

DWAYS ING PILLS!

mily coated with sweet rum, leanse, and strengthen. Rad-of all dhorders of the Stom-ney, Bladder, Nervons dis-stion, Ossiveness, hardre-tes, and all derangements of stranged to effect a positive containing so mercury, min-containing so mercury, min-

E AND TRUE. RADWAY & CO. No. III Aid Bonds.

Arguments Commenced in the Injunction Case Against "Farmer" Harms.

THE COURTS.

Court Touching Railroad

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Bankruptcies, Etc.

In the case of the Town of Middleport va. The Treasurer of Iroquois County and various rail-roads, which was recently decided by the Supreme Court, some new points were raised on the sub-ject of railroad aid bonds. This was a suit brought court, some new points were raised on the subject of railroad aid bonds. This was a suit brought to recover the amount of some bonds issued by the Town of Middleport. The act of March 7, 1867, authorized incorporated towns and cities to appropriate such sums of money as they might deem proper to the Chicago. Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company to aid in the construction of its line, provided the proposition to make any such lean should first be submitted to a vote of the inhabitants of such town. No authority was given to issue bonds nor borrow money with which to pay such donations, but they were to be paid by the levy and collection of a tax. Jane 8, 4867, the voters of the Town of Middleport held an election and voted to give \$15,000 toward the construction of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Rosd, and the line was completed through the town in July 1871. In Reoruary preceding, a meeting had been held at which were present the Supervisor, Clerk, and one Justice of the Peace, at which, after a preamble that the lown was mable to pay the \$15,000. It was resolved to issue bonds for the amount. Bonds were gabsequently issued and given to the Company, which on their face recited the several acts of the Legislature under which they were issued, and astement that it was in accordance with a vote of the electors of the township.

The Supreme Court, in deciding the case, remarked that in consequence of these recitals the present holders of the honds were chargeashe with notice of the fact whether there was any authority of law for is suing such bonds. If there was a total want of authority in the municipal officers to issue the honds when were such corporations had, under the enabling laws of the State, to issue the securities in which the former were investing. The important laquiry was, What authority had the officers assuming to act on behalf of the Town of Middleport to issue the bonds which were the subject of the litingation? They derived no authority from the act of March, 1867, for that act did not purpor

Middleport to issue the bonds which were the subject of the litigation? They derived no authority from the act of March, 1887, for that act did not purport to give power to borrow money or issue bonds. It only provided for paying a joan by a tax, and when one mode of payment of municipal indebtedness was fixed by statute, it, by implication, excluded every other.

It was claimed that the act of February, 1869, entitled "An act to legalize certain afds heretofore voted and granted to aid in the construction" of the propesse read, gave the power to issue such conds. But the Constitution of 1848 provided that op private or local law anound embrace more than one shipect, which must be expressed in its title. The act of 1809 was a local law; it did not in its title show that it legalized the issue of bonds, and therefore gave no power for each purpose. Neither did the act of March 24, 1869, entitled "An act to enable towns, townships, cities, or counties" slong the line of a railroad to contribute to its construction, give any additional power. That act was prospective in its character, or it would be clearly unconstitutional under the provision of the Constitution of 1848 above alluded to.

But, even waiving all constitutional objections to both subsequent statutes and their provisions as vailed enactments with a retroactive operation, still neither of them, when rightly understood, conferred any authority whatever on the township of ferred any authority whatever on the township of ferred any authority whatever on the township of the township whose property was to be burdened. The Assembly had no power to impose such burdens on citizens or townships without their conduitions and the Legislature could not, without their roment, impose on them as additional burden of sensing threat-bearing bonds. The principle was, that railroad and constitution on the asset terms and conditions as they had been made. To allow them to be enfected on other terms would obviously require new consent on the part of the pools of the annic

on the same terms and when to be enforced on other terms would obviously require new consent on the part of the people of the immicipality, which round not be had for want of power. No donation of interest-bearing bonds running through a series of years was ever voted by the people of the township under existing laws prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and hence the bonds in question were absolutely void, even in the hands of a holder for value paid. The burden rested on the party alleging the validity of bonds issued since the adoption of the Constitution to show affirmatively they were authorized by a vote of the municipality under existing laws, prior to the adoption of the constitution. That had not been done, and the admitted facts show it could not be proven.

The decree of the Court below would therefore on reversed and the cause remanded.

HARMS' EXTRAS.

The motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted in the case of William Fitzgerald valency Harms and the Board of County Commissioners was up before Judge Farwell yesterday in his chancery room, and the arguments occupied all day. The bill was filed, it will be remembered, to prerent the payment to Harms of \$94,600,82 claimed by him as extrass on the Court-Heuse foundations. The contract was for \$34,850, but extra work was done, which ruised the amount to \$107,071.03 according to Egan's estimates. The County Commissioners fixed the value of the work at \$141,680,85, leaving a difference between the two estimates of \$34.600,82. It was to restrain the collection of this amount that the bill was filed.

After some talk over a continuance on account of the absence of Judge Scates, one of the complain-

After some talk over a continuance on account of the absence of sudge Scates, one of the complainment's counsel, Judge Farwell said that as some of the aftorneys were present, he would prefer to hear them, and then give the other counsel an opportunity to be heard as some future time.

Mr. W. J. Hynes then read the bill and affidavits of J. J. Egan, Edwin Burling, W. W. Borington, Cornelius Price, George A. Gindele, and L. D. Cieveland. These were all in support of the bill, and were to the effect that the changes made in the plan of the foundations were contemplated by the contract; that it was possible to estimate their value by the contract and do justice to all parties. The new plans were simply modifications and alterations of the old contract, necessitating some extra work, all of which could be estimated under the original contract.

The answers of the defendants denied that Egan

tensions of the old confract, necessitating some extra work, all of which could be estimated under the original coatract.

The answers of the defendants denied that Egan had been agreed on as arbitrator of the amounts to be allowed for extras; and if was claimed that it was understood that the extra work should be paid for on the basis of measurement and valuation. The affidavits of L. B. Dixon, Henry Harma, P. J. Sexton, William O'Neil, C. C. P. Holden, George J. Hoffman, Edwin Walker, Charles J. Fibraimmons, Stephen Keoch, John McCaffrey, and J. K. Schmidt were also read in behalf of the defense. They were generally to the effect that the new plans made substantially a new building, that the cost could not be computed under the old contracts, and that the amount allowed by the County Commissioners and eminently just and fair. Plassimmons awore that the work was worth 1861, 607. SB, or nearly \$15,000 more than the Commissioners allowed. The line of defense in reneral was that the changes in the plans made substantially a new contract, which should be estimated on the basis of messurement and valuation. Harms also fied a new affidavit yesterday, in which he says that Egan served on him a notice in rezard to the new plans of the Court-House foundations, and that he immediately went by the later's office to protest against the notice, and distinctly stated he would not go on with the work if it was to be subject to his (figan's) arbitrary valuation after it was done. He also demanded that he should at once fix the middlery different from that exiled for in the courted. Egan, however, declined to consider that any extras were to be done, telling fishers to protes the Board might allow, and that the work should be paid for by walked to sustain by his voice and influence the highest prices the Board might allow, and that the work should be paid for by valuation and measurement.

Mr. C. H. Reed, on behalf of the defendants, made the opening argument, which was chiefly de-

were only formal, and that the work would be patd for by valuation and measurement.

Mr. C. H. Reed, on behalf of the defendants, made the opening argument, which was chiefly devoted to reviewing the evidence.

The arguments were then postponed until Judge Parwell will have leisure to hear them, which will probably be Saturdsy afternoon.

Judge Williams will this morning hear a motion to remove the Receiver in the case of Lippincott va. The Teutonia Insurance Campany.

Alexander G. Donnelly began a suit in trespass against Emanuel, Elias, and Simon Hartman, Reyer Lindauer, and Francis Agnew, claiming 38,000 damages.

\$6,000 damages.

BANKRUPFOT MATTERS.

Rufus J. Lipe, a dealer in gents' furnishing good at Sterling, went into bankrupicy yesterday. His secured debts are \$2,100, with \$2,500 worth ouests, the unsecured \$0,732,85, and notes or bills is drawers or makers, \$23,945. The sets consist of real estate worth \$3,400 t mortraged for \$2,100; cash, \$75; notes and \$3,544. 33; stock of goods at Sterling, \$2,000; tk of drags, atgrefixtures at Sterling, \$193; open unta, \$750. The case was referred to Register in yountary setting.

Hews, carpenters, at No. 141 Banker street. The petitioning creditors are W. E. Frost & Co., who Important Decision of the Supreme

Bews, carpenters, at No. 141 Bunker street. The petitioning creditors are W. E. Frost & Co., who claim \$41,258.78; Larrabee & North, \$429.79; Chapin & Foss, \$972.16; and M. W. Powell & Co., \$499. 50. Besides suspension of payment of commercial paper, it is charged that he confessed judgment June 6, in the Superior Court, for 33, 828.63, in favor of William Kingsland. A rule to show cause July 21 was issued.

Alfred H. Rockwell, of Dering, Warren County, also went into bankruntey. His preferred and secured debts are \$7,223, with \$25,000 worth of securities, and the unsecured \$9,009.84. The assets comprise real estate worth \$12,500, incombered for its full value; hills and notes, \$265; farm stock, \$926; wagons, harness, and farm machinery, \$215; and open accounts, \$424. Referred to Register Morgan.

The Provisional Assignee of Elias M. Watkins was autflorized to sell the assets for 50 cents on the dollar of the inventory price.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee for John Morrison, and also for Bartow A. Ulrich.

Branford Hancock was elected Assignee of Clarke & Siva.

Assignees will be elected at 10 a. m. to-day for Rias M. Watkins for Charles E. Thickstun, and for Thomas Haste.

A composition meeting in the case of E. M. Watkins will be held at the same time.

SUPARIOR COURT IN ARIEF.

Charles P. Williams filed a distress warrant

A composition meeting in the case of E. M. Watkins will be held at the same time.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles P. Williams filed a distress warrant against Sarah Siebert to collect \$214.51 back rant of No. 697 Wabash avenue.

Charles H. Reed commenced a suit for \$18.500 against James M. Ballentine, E. F. Lawrence, and Leonard C. Stabbins.

T.T. Furlong filed a creditor's bill against Parker R. Mason, Clara S. Mason, and L. W. Mason, on a judgment for \$4,000, 13; Judge Moore appointed L. G. Klinck Receiver under bond for \$5,000. It is charged that Parker R. Mason, against whom the judgment was rendered, has a secret interest in a partnership in a rectifying business with the other defendant, and that they keep in their possession assets belonging to him with the fraudulent intent of preventing his creditor's from getting possession of the same.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company field a bill stainst J. Young and Maria S. Scammon, the Marine Company, Frederick Gaylord, the City of Chicago, George M. Bogue, Receiver of the Marine Company, Frederick Gaylord, the City of Chicago, L. C. Huck, and the unknown heirs of Lot B, in Alethean Addition to Chicago, to restrain the sale under a judgment for special assessments for opening Caiumet avenue, of Lots 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 in Alethean Addition to Chicago. The bill was immediately taken away after filing.

Kate A. Merriman filed a bill yesterday against Julia B. R. Wyatte, Josephine, Charles L., Junathan E., Albert R., and Frank P. Wyatte, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,800 on the S. 20 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 50 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 50 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 50 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 50 feet of the S. 40 feet of the S. 50 feet of the S. 50 feet of the S. 50

Degan a suit in tent for c., two games of singer.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Balance of calendar, No. 380.

Heim vs. Commercial National Bank, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No court until further notice.

JUDGE MOGES—No court until further notice.

JUDGE FARWELL—Motions Saturday.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE STATES CREGUET COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—

UNITED STATES CRECULT COURS-JUDGE BLODGET-Levi M. Bates et al. vs. S. G. Bovec, \$335.49. SUPERING COURS-CONFESSIONS-William Adams vi Timothy Wright, \$4.117.53.—W. A. Fuller et al. vs. Augustus D. Sawyer, \$359.56.

CURRENT OPINION.

Disappointed politicians may growl as they will, but the one demand of the people is for union, and peace, and fellowship throughout the nation. The Chamberlain speech may be said to

have inseed the infamed carbuncle of Republican opposition to the Administration. The patient will now improve. — Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.). It is now said that ex-Secretary Robe has been selected to lead the opposition to Hayes in New Jersey. If Hayes is unfortunate in his friends, he is exceptionally fortunate in his ene-mies.—St. Lowis Globe-Bemocrat (Rep.).

Mr. Hayes may not be entitled to the office which he holds; but he has put himself in accord with the growing demands of the times, and public sentiment will sustain him, the sullen silence of the Des Moines Convention to the contrary notwithstanding.—New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).

(Dem.).
The fact is that the country is entirely too full of volunteer Presidents, Cabinets, Congresses, dictators, and self-elected major-domos. No sooner is a National Administration organized than all these pretenders begin to issue peremptory orders as to what it must do and what it must not do.

—Philadelphia North-American (Rep.). That is a very delicate phrase used in the distance correst election in Oregon. It is stated that one Goldsmith, a banker and friend of Grover's, arrived in Salem the night before the election and 'interviewed six backward member is a new name for fellows with ttching palms.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The cardinal fact is that silver is not only The cardinal fact is that silver is not only depreciated but uncertain; that as a commodity it is worth less than its face in gold, and as a standard it is fluctuating and unreliable; that to pay the public obligations m it at its present value would be a violation of the public faith and ruinous to the public credit; tant the expectation of advancing its value so that it would not be a fraud upon the creditor is problemstical; and that, in any event, a double standard here, while other countries have only the single gold standard, would be a free while other countries have only the single gold standard, would be a free while the countries have only the single gold standard, would be a free while standard in the standard standard.

Evening Journal (Rep.).

The Mississippi Republicans do not propose to run a ticket at the State election this year. The excuse is that the Democrats would count them out anyhow; the reason is that by their own divisions and corruntions. out anyhow; the reasen is that by their own divis-jons and corruptions they have ceased to have a party in the state that can be potten to the polla. The Grant policy destroyed the Regublican party in all the Southern States. It is Grantism, not Hayesism, that is the matter with Southern Re-publicanism. Hayes' effort is to restore it through a division in the Democratic party, which may be a desperate hope, but it is the only one that can be intelligently indulged in, Springfield (Mass.) Re-publican (Ind.).

The expression there given [in the Iowa Republican (Ind.).

The expression there given [in the Iowa Republican platform] upon the remonetization of silver well expresses the feedings of the people of lilinois as well as Iowa, and not Illinois alone, what of all the great Northwest. This feeding is not confined to Republicans, but embraces Democratical well. The advocates of an exclusive gold standard should understand that what the people of Iowa have declared on this subject is the epinion of all the great section that furnishes vitality to the whole country. The declaration is also more than an opinion,—if represents the feelings and convictions of the people, and they will not rest nor abstean effort until the wrong committed by the demonetization of 1873 is righted.—Belvidere (Id.) Northwestern (Rep.).

Both ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Caro-

by the demonstitution of 1873 is righted.—Belowdere (II.) Northwestern (Rep.).

Both ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Judge Jerry S. Black discuss the Louisman question at length, and denounce the President, whose actions have restored local self-government to Louisman. Chamberlain speaks for the Republican Bourbons; Elisck for the Democratic Bourbons. For all practical purposes the two classes are as brothers. Chamberlain and shows he represents are not more grieved than are Black and his followers over the removal of the bayonet from the South. While the bayonet remained the Chamberlain enow were sure of support in their persecutions and pillage, and the Jerry Black erowd was sure of a potent partisan railying-cry. To both crowds the removal of the bayonet was as the death of their dearest, most powerful friend and helper. Wy should not they hate an Administration which has recognized the people they have so long sought to use as tools, and passed them by? Why not, indeed!—Memphis (12mn.) Availanche (12m.) 1874, when Great

Since the 1st of May, 1874, when Great Since the 1st of May, 1874, when Great Britain abolished the customs duty on sugar, her customs revenue (which amounts to some \$100.000, 000 a year) has been raised almost exclusively from four luxuries,—tobacco, spirits, itea, and wine. The returns for the last three months just made show that the total receipts from customs duties in Great Britain amount to \$2,500,000 more than the receipts for the same period in 1876,—this, too, notwithstanding the hard times, which have visited Great Britain as well as other nations, and which the protectionists have so lustily charged to Great Britain's policy of commercial freedom. We do not expect that such a telling circumstance as this will medify the prejudices of protectionists that are rooted in self-interest. But if a free-trade policy endures such a test in Great Britain the large number of hosest American doubters, who distrust change more than they trust protection, ought to drop their fears as to the results of a sensible policy on this side of the Atlantic.—New York Evening Post (Rep.).

"Learn to labor and to wait" is a precept

the results of a sensible policy on this suce of the Atlantic. New York Evening Post (Rep.):

"Learn to labor and to wait" is a precept which may not be lost upon Gov. Chamberlain, but which is thrown away upon a man like Senstor Blaine. That impulsive person has a knack of damaging any cause he esponses by jumping into the arems of controversy before the time, and beating the air in default of opponents. His harangue about the Mexican policy of the Administration might have deserved the title of a statesmanlike manifesto had it been delivered at the proper scason, were the existence of such a policy something more than hypothetical, and were the author less obviously moved by a desire to find any pretent to make an onelaught upon the President. A clearer case of making a mountain out of a molebill has seldom been presented than in the pother made about the steps taken by the President and his advisers to put a stop to the interminable troubles on the Mexican border. Mr. Blaine will not improve either his influence or his reputation by magnifying the exploded "sensations" of Democratic journals, and using them as weapons with which to asset the Administration. His Woodsfock speech is only a less blunder than the series of mistakes made by him at the outset of his career as United States Senator. New York Traes (Rep.).

Ever since Mr. Blaine quitted the Speak-United States Senator.—Ages York Traces (Rep.).

Ever since Mr. Blaine quitted the Speaker's chastr of the House of Representatives, he
seems to have been deserted by the sugacity, the
self-commind, the level judgment, that distinguished him in that position. Immediately after
he assumed the aggressive lead of one wing of his
party on the floor, he provided a counter-attack
which proved to be "the directl spring of woes
annumbered" to himself. Before the session was
half over, the audacious and defant assailant was
thrown upon the defensive, sed into a most half

miliating attitude. The foremost, stronges, most brilliant, most promising candidate for his perty-momination for the Presidency, his course and the developments it provoked forced the friends of the other candidates to combine against him, to preserve the party from the defeat they feared if he should be made the candidate. The most damaging opponent James G. Blaine had for the Chncinnati nomination was James G. Blaine himself. He seems now to be bent on "fighting it out on that line," if it consumes the remainder of his natural life. He has the reputation of striking hard blows in a contest,—and he certainly did at one time possess that power,—but whatever of the gift is left to him now he is using it upon himself, for no dozenof his political opponents could de a tithe of the damage that James G. Blaine is now doing to James G. Blaine.—Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

We had the double standard in this coun-We had the double standard in this country for eighty years. Gold was not driven out. Germany triumphed in a great war of conquest over France; yet, notwithstanding the extraordinary drain caused by indemnifying the conqueror, France's anancial condition is much better than the common of Germany and School of the common of the commo

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE SQUILTHAUN OF SKIBBEREEN. There was never either rapparee, or gorsoon, or spalpen Like Phelim Mike O'Doolan, the Squilthaun of Skibberceu.

Skibbereeu.

When the peasantry assembled at a wedding, wake, or fair.

With his bottle and his blackthorn he was certain
to be there.

In all the figuts and frolics of the country he'd en-But description is superfluous—you've seen him on the stage.

All that was mere diversion just his leisure to be guile;
When business wasn't pressing, he'd enjoy himself in style;
But the object of his mission, into which he threw his soul,
Was to liberate his country from the Saxon's base control.

When the agent or the bailiff on his fiendish errand went,
To wrong a noble peasantry by base demands of
rent.
The Squilthaun, with his gun, behind a hedge
would lie in wait,
And neatly put a ballet through his despicable
pate.

Which made him highly popular through all the country round;
The people swore that Ireland's deliverer was found,
And said, when next the Penians took to wearing
of the green,
The man to lead them on was the Squilthaun of

'Go tell Lord Enniscorthy," the blooming girl re plied,
"That J, Kathleen McMulligan, would scorn to be
his bride;
"Tis mysilf, to-morrow mornin', will be prouder
nor a Queen,
Whit I wed me darlin' Phelim, the Squiithaun of
Skibbereen." With clouded brow the agent left the widow's hum-

ble cot;
He wasn't gone three minutes when the neighbors heard a shot.
"O Phelim, dear, avick machree, you're here at last—so glad."
And the Squitthaun said, in cheerful tone, "I've tumbled him, bedad."

tambled him, bedad."

'Oho!" quoth Shawn McGinnerty, who lay concealed close by.

"Tis you have won fair Katy's love—no use for me to try.
But I'll have bloody vengeance for her insolence an' scorn, Sure I'll inform an' have ye hanged, —I will, me bould Squilthaun." British regiment of foot with cannon and dragoons: Six Orange lodges with their bands advancing in

play-toons; A large constabulary force—the minions of the Are marching in converging lines to hunt the Squil-thaun down. He heard the bugle and the drum—he saw the dread Katy dear, they're coming here-it's time

"An fwhen ye go, O who'll be here poor Katy to Och, melia murther arrasthrew!" or words to that Och, Phelim, take me wid yees, dear, whatever may betide; Sure am I not, in life or death, your own, your faithful bride?" He caught her in his brawny arms—with hasty steps he fied

To where the devious mountain-path to life and safety led. What tall and frowning battlement, appearing on the right.

Looms up with grim portentousness in the uncertain light?

"Tis Enniscorthy Castle, where that haughty noble dwells." And nearer on the evening-breeze the martial mu-

"O Phelim," cries the fainting girl, "we musn't go in there; He's got a sign-board up, dy'e mind, wid 'Trespass-ers, Beware.'" "'Och, battershin!" bold Phellm cries, and rapidly unlocks
A private postern-door, concealed by shrubbery and rocks.

She woke up from her swoon; within a gorgeous hall she lay;
"Ochone, ochone, where am I now?" she shrieked in wild dismay;
"An' is this me? An' where is he? O why was Katy born?
Och wirnsthrew! Och phillilew! O Phelim, me Squilthaun!"

THE DOGS' DOOMSDAY.

New York Beraid.

Visitors last evening who called at the great dog pound at the foot of Sixteenth street, East River, in a spirit of comedy must have come away with something at least of the impress of the spirit of tragedy. Nearly 1,000 dogs were awaiting their doom—that of drowning—at 5 o'clock this morning. The pound is a low corrugated iron building, painted red, about 150 feet long and about 40 feet wide. At the end furthest from the dock is the office of the pound-keeper, Mr. John McMahon. The building was erected in such a hurry that there has not been time to paint and varnish the strongly braced rail in front of his deak. Between this room and the river is the great keep for the dogs. Here are 250 kennels or pens. Each box was intended for the reception of a single dog, but so great has been the catch since Monday that some of these contain six or seven or even eight dows. The air of the room was stiffing. Many of the dogs had broken loose and were roaming about the sisles between the kennels. All are supposed to be chained up when first received. On Taseday night two of the chained dogs aprang over the rail of their inclosure, and, on account of the shortness of the chained, were stranged to death. An

officer called it committing suicide. There was something aimost human in the cry which incessantly rang out. The officer said, in effect, that the dogs seemed to understand that a dreadful fate was at hanf for thom. Every second, every particle of a second, came that terribly-mingled yelp, and whine, and cry. It could be beard for quite a long way off. It was almost like the call of men for help. Now of the dogs, so far as known, were afflicted with rables, but the great wonder was that the whole pack had not zone mad. Outside the building was a crowd of men and women intensely interested in the fate of the dogs. Even a middle-aged woman was observed reaching up and climbing to the window-sill in order to get a peep at them. Every here and there were peeping eyes put to the eracks in the fence between the building and the dock to get a sight of the heavy iron crate, by means of which the dogs are to be submerged and drowned this morning. It is about eight feet long and four feet wide and high, and will accommodize from fifty to one handred dogs, according to size. It is arranged to be boisted by windlass by man-power, and then swung over the dock and down into the rivez. Most of the dogs are of the common mongrel breed and could see put down under the head of "cut." Very few, indeed, showed any traces of "blood," and yet many persons, more especially women, were on hand yesterday to redeem their peta, although the redeeming of the most worthless costs \$3. The policeman who had frequently to enter the room said that there was not one dog among the whole collection for which he would give five cents. Still their deep-mouthed distress would have moved even a heart less kindly disposded than that of Mr. Berrsh. The bodies of the dogs after they have been drowned will be taken to Barren Island. Some of their skins will be used for mate, and some ef the unfortunates—it may not be very romantic to say it—will be "tried up." and may enter into the composition of some of our most highly commended toilet soaps.

HAWKEYE DOTS. Burlington Hanckeys.

In response to an appeal for summer poetry we have received a beautiful four-jointed poem from up north. Thank you; it was very sweet; these dots are written on the back of it.

When a visitor enters the sanctum, it is bette

When a visitor enters the sanctum, it is better than a whole sermon on human nature to see the editor, with a beautiful air of unconscioneness, slip all the lead-pencils into a drawer, and put the penknife into his pocket.

At the Boston lianquet a man sat where he could have the President pointed out to him. He sat in open-mouthed amazement, and saw the object of his gace awallow glass after glass of native wines and champagne, and made notes of every kind of drink that was taken; and, just as he was thinking the President must certainly go under the table every minute, he discovered that he had been watching a Boston Aiderman all the time, and never had a glimpse of the President.

Chinese women have no sense. Every night they pray to their gods to change them into men. O foolish women! By the time you had walked a mile and a half out of your way in the hot sun, and dived down eleven alleys, and rambled through three lumber-yards, on your way to the office, in order to keep out of the way of men who were looking for you to dun you, you would be happily content to sit at home, behind closed blinds and locked doors, in an up-stairs room, and sew all day. Want to be men, indeed!

day. Want to be men, indeed!

Seasonable literature: On the platform—"But, alas! schoolmates, how shall we say farewell? How shall we unclasp the golden chain that binds our hearts in loving suison; how shall we sever the lives that cling to each other in tender accord! And you, our dear teachers—"(The rest is low in sobs.) Fifteen minutes later, in the dressing-room: "O Alviry Jane Sikes, you nasty, mean, freckied old—""Shut up, you hateful old hypocrite, or Pil slap your ugly mouth!" "Ugh, you envious little snake! Fd like to scratch your crooked eyes out: "Smack! Spat! Screech! Yow-ow-ow! Spt! Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!

A few days ago, a woman, frantie, with literature.

ow-ow! Spt! Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!

A few days ago, a woman, frantic with grief, called on the Superintendent of Police in New York to recover her pet dog, a lovely terrier, that had been stolen from her hotel. She offered a reward of \$50 for its recovery, went to the dog-pound, searched among the unhappy and doomed canines there confined, distributed money among the attendants, and besought them, with many tears, to look out for her lost darling, distributed circulars containing a printed description of the dog, telegraphed to the Police Superintendents of the neighboring towns, went without dinner, and drore about the streets in a cab, whistling, weeping, and calling, and went into Joyous hysterics when, about dark, the lost dog was recovered, and went to sleep withit in her arms ; and it wasn't until breakfast-time the mext morning that she learned that her little daughter. ner arms; and it wasn't until breakfast-time the next morning that she learned that her little daughter, 3 years old, had stept all night in a down-town po-lice-station, having been found crying in the streets by an officer about two hours before the dog was lost.

SWIMMING, LYING, AND WALKING. Detroit Free Press.

It takes about \$2 to pay for the "lemonade" for It takes about \$2 to pay for the "lemonade" for the group of old sallors usually to be found around the ferry-dock saloons. They had a misunder-standing a few days ago as to whose turn it was to "call on," and one old lake-Captain in particular "call on," and one old lake-Captain in particular took a solemn oath never to stand treat again. He was in dead earnest at the time, but yesterday forenoon he thought it all over and concluded to remangurate the good old custom. He didn't care to give in all at once, and, after due reflection, he went out, approached a stranger, and the two had a private confab. When the Captain returned to the saloon he was followed by the stranger, and pretty soon the old sallor remarked:

"Gentlemen, I was just thinking of the accident to the schooner Sunight, and how near I came to a watery grave."

"How was it!" asked several of the sitters.

"Well, you see, it was twenty-four years ago, and a squall struck us when forty miles off Lexington, and only two of un got clear of the rail. This man here and appeals were the two. I met him a

iron, and only two of us got clear of the rail. This man here and myself were the two. I met him a few minutes ligo for the first time since we had that long swim together.

"Yea; that's so," added the stranger.

"We had nething to float us," continued the Captain, 'and after waiting around for an hour or so we struck out for Lexington. It was a clean forty miles, and that swim was the longest on record. Mind you, gentlemen, we didn't have even a straw to help float us, and were also weighed down with our clothing. We'd swim for awhile and then stop and oray, and then swim on again, and next day at noon we landed on the beach, where Lexington now stands."

day at noon we landed on the beach, where Lexington now stands."

"Don't believe it!" shouted several voices,

"Well, I am telling you the truth, "replied the Captain in a givered tone. "When we landed I borrowed \$3 of my friend here for general expenses. I have never paid the debt, but am going to now. Do you think I'd band him money if didn't owe it, and if we hadn't taken that swim together?"

The crowd began to believe—also to lick their chops in anticipation. It had been arranged by the Captain for the stranger to spend the money at the bar, but when he received the bill he folded it up and said:

"Gentlemen, what the Captain says is strictly trne. We swam plump forty miles, and he borrowed \$2 of me. He is an honest man to repay it. I'm in a great hurry to go over to Windsor or I'd tell you about how we had to sieep in the woods for several nights."

Focketing the bill, he walked aboard a boat, and the Captain fell back in his chair and wouldn't answer any further questions.

A VARIETY-SHOW STORY.

she woke up from her swoen; within a gorgeous in wild dismay;

"An' is this me? An' where is he? O why was Katy born?

"An' is this me? An' where is he? O why was Katy born?

Och wirradirew! Och phillilew! O Phellin, me Squllthanun?

Who enters the apartment now with proud and haspity treas?

He hasn't Phellin's stubby beard nor Phellim's ruby the slocks are as the raven's wing—and yet those eyes, that nose!

But where on earth would Phelim get a suit of broad-olda clothers?

"Come to me arms, me darlin' girl!" "An who are you at all?"

"I am Lord Enniscorthy in me own ancestral hall—No longer Phellin the Squllthanu—Twas but a nate disguise.

To joule the divarsions av the colleens an' the byes.

"I came here from the Continent a year or two ago.

"I came here from the Continent a year or two ago.

"I came here from the Continent a year or two ago.

"I came here from the Continent a year or two ago.

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"I came here from the Continent a year or two ago.

"I came here from the continent a year or two ago.

"I came here from the cold grade at the now ago.

"I came he

HEARTS OF THE LOWLY.

the nurse told him that Billy had no chance to get well, the strange boy waited around longer than usual, and finally asked if he couldgo in. He had been invited to many times before, but had always refused. Billy, pale, and weak, and enaciated, opened his eyes in wonder at sight of the boy, and before he realized who it was, the stranger bent close to his face and soobed:

"Billy, can ye foreive a feller? We was alms fighting and I was alms too much for ye, but I'm sorry! Fore ye die won't ye teil me ye haven't any grudge agin me?

The young isd, then almost in the shadow of death, reached up his thin white arms, clasped them around the other's neck, and replied:
"Don't cry. Bob—don't feel had! I was ugly and mean, and I was heaving a stone at ye when the wagon hit me. If ye'll forgive me I'll forgive you, and I'll pray for both 'o us!"

Bob was half an hour late the morning Billy died. When the nurse took him to the shrouded corpase he kissed the pale face tenderly and gasped:
"D-did he say anything about—about me?"
"He spoke of you just before he died—asked if you were here," replied the nurse.
"And may I go—go to the funeral?"
"You may."

And he did. He was the only mourner. His heart was the only one that sched. No tears were shed by others, and they left him sitting by the new-made grave with heart so big that he could not speak.

If, under the crust of vice and ignorance, there

speak.

If, under the crust of vice and ignorance, there are such springs of pure feeling and true nobility, who shall grow weary of doing good?

PAYING TAXES UNDER PROTEST. Miss Bettie Van Lew occasioned a wight flutter in the office of the City Collector day before yesterday. Here appearance there in an excited frame of mind was perhaps explained by the following indersement on a paper which she passed over to the Collector, inclosing \$200, the amount of her taxbull:

bill:
RICHMOND, June 29.—Taxes paid under protest, having bitteriy realized the need of the ballot and being as a vomas denied that right.
BLIZABETH L. VAN LEW.
THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OPPICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price at charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 of clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer,
164 Twenty-second-st., near Washah-av.
8 M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-at. pear Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue island-sv., corper of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. CITY REAL ESTATE. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE 36, 800, \$1, 800 DOWN, NICE 2-STORY framed brick basement, 14-room dwelling, modern improvements, 104 47x118 to alley, northeast corner of Monroe and Green sit. This is certainly a bargain, and in the very heart of Chicago.

\$3, 800, \$2,000 down, 9-room dwelling, good barn, and lot 27x190, east front, on Frairle-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-six.

\$3, 800, \$200 dewling and lot (20x185) on Adams-st., near Jenerson.

near Jetterson.

\$4.500, casy payments, 2-story brick store and lot (24x125), south front, on Madison-st., near Leavitt.

\$1,000, cottage on Noble-st., ici 24x100.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE-2-STORY HOUSE, WITH DEEP LOT.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-ofth-st., \$6.500; \$2.500

In vacant to Hyde Park or Englewood; balance easy.

E. C. WARE, Room 5 Methodist Block. POR SALE—ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!
Bargains in A No. 1 business property frame and unimproved.

Bargains in fine residences on the avenues south.

Bargains in fine residence lots on Michigan-av., I Bargains in property north and near the great South Post open st. Post of the process of the post of the p Hours as is customer of commerce.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME AND LOW PRICES tots adjoining new fire limits, accessible by steam and horse cars; trees have been set out over the entire traperty, and sidewalks have been laid. WING FARLIA, 86 Kast Washington-45. Hoom 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. ORSALE—\$100 WILL BUT A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from dealers, and 5 month?; cheapest property many in the property of the pro REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-I WILL PAT \$1,000 CASH DOWN FOR PARK. O'COMPAND TO THE PARK. O'COMPAND THE PARK. O'C

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ASHLANDay, for the summer months, and possibly for a year.
Rent very moderate, Apply to HENRY OSBORNE,
130 LaSalle-st.
To RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT NEW BRICK
house on Congress-st., near Morgan; a fine 2-story
brick house on Bubbard-st., near Western-av., 315.
F. A. WEAGE, 35 Washington-st., Reom Y.
TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEments, in neighborhood of Morgan and Monroests.; rent \$40 per month. Apply at 12 Aberdeen-st. TO RENT-6-ROOM BASEMENT COTTAGE. COR ner of Adams and Lincoln-sis.; reat only \$20 pe month. Apply at 12 Aberdoen-st.

South Side.
TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-1 front house, 434 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, in good order; furnace, range, etc.; baru in rear; immediate possession. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room I, 40 Dearborn-st.

Suburban. TO BENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT SUMMER-dale Gorth Bavenswood); very cheap to good ten-ants; last water and 7c fare. B. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sta. TO BENT-BOOMS.

West Side.
TO RENT—428 WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO LARGE
front chambers furnished and all moders improvenents, with or without board, in a private family. Good
references required. TO RENT-A SUITE OF PLEASANT FURNISHEL front rooms, with water and cook stove. Rent reasonable. 161 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-CHEAP-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping. Northeast corner Van Buren and Peorlis-sts.

South Side. TO RENT - 3 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.. STONE-front house, close to lake, suite of rooms, elegantly furgished, or single rooms. References exchanged. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-SOUTH FRONT ROOM, WELL FUR-nished, cheap to responsible parties, 169 East Vashington-st., Room 31.

North Side.

North Side.

To RENT-CPEAP-FRONT ROOMS NICELY furnished, within ten minutes' walk of the Courtouse, at 94 and 96 North Franklin-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ET Offices. TO RENT-FINE OFFICES IN THE BUILDING northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sta., \$5 and \$10, and large front office on second floor only \$25. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 208 STATE at., specially adapted for music-rooms or organ depot; suitable for any light business; in good order with use of cievator; at a low figure; also, one-half of second floor No. 208 State-st. WALTER H. MATTOCKS. Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED BOOM FOR man and wife where there are no gentlemen borders, and no questions saked. Address, stating price, 0 38, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS OR estate; describe house and location. Address O as, Tribune office. 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 6 OR 8-ROOM HOUSE between Throop and Peoris and Adams and Randolph-sts. Address C. B. ZEEK, 291 West Madison-st TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPERTY WELL located and reated and residence for ranch in Kansas or Texas well stocked with sheep; bargain. O 48. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT A PHAETON BUGGS or such buggy for lady's diamond gold water worth \$123. Call or address G, 94 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GENERAL STOCK OF GOOD elear merchandis; also a new livery barn; will exchange for a good farm. Address Box 77, Donovan. III.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PARM FOR CLEAR
improved real estate and cash. Apply to or address S. D. HANDY, 204 LaSalle-st., basement. dress S. D. HANDY, 204 LaSalle-St., basement.

WANTED-AUSTIN OR MATWOOD PROPERTY
for lowalands, Guthrie County; also house and
lot on West Side. POTTER & BALDWIN, Room 10
Methodist Church Block.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-HOUSE AND LOT,
75x125, on Sheffield av., four blocks ports of citylimits, valued at \$2.500, clear, for State-st. property
north of Thirty-thrid-St., suitable for a store; must be
a bargain. HENRY J. GOODBICH, 125 Dearborn-St.,
Boom S.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-ON DREXEL BOULEVARD, JULY 5, A watch. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply st South Park pheaton stand. pheaton stand.

LOST -POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONEY,
papers, bank vault key, etc.; finder may keep the
money if book and other contents are returned to
LYDIA J. CADWELL, of Gentlie & Co., 106 State-st.

LOST-WHITE DOG; ANSWERS TO THE NAME
Ly of Jack, yellow spot on right side of face, leather
collar on neck, cars cut; a liberal reward will be paid
for his return to 1300 Indiana-av. INSTRUCTION.

HMETIC, WRITING, AND SPEAKING neh or German taught at half price at Comme titute, 88 LaSalie-st., during vacation of cit schools.

Learn TELEGRAPHY, TOUNG MEN, AND AF Ler graduating you will be placed in charge of a silerised Western Union office; promotion and large entering a goar ability increases; main telegraphy wires in school. Western School of Teingraphy, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED-MALE RELP. WANTED-A PERSON FULLY COMPETENT AS bookseeper and cashier; references required.

WANTED-A PRINTER COMPETENT TO TAKE almost sole charge of a medium-sized printing office. Must know something about cost of stock and labor, and be of affable address. Pt. Tribune office.

WANTED-HOTOGRAPHIC RETOCOLER AND PRINTED-42 SECOND COOK: ONE WHO UNderstands order cooking can apply. THOMAS ANDREWS, TO BORDOMAS CAKE AND BREAD WANTED-A PIEST-CLASS CAKE AND BREAD baker. Apply for four days at Scotch Bakery, 419 west Madison-st. West Madison-st.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmiths and fullshers at 300 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-15 FARM HANDS; LONG JOB AND good pay. E. A. ANGELL, 31 West Bandolphast.

WANTED-100 RAILEGOAL LABORRES FOR JOWA and Wisconsin; 85 coal miners; free fars; 50 m Michigan; 61.40 pc day; and farm-handa at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 23 West Randolpha. WANTED-100 RAILEDAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and illinois; wages \$1.40 per day; fare furnished; 50 coal miners and 10 farm hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. Hoom IL.

WANTED-15 RAILEOAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois; wages \$1.25 per day; free fare; also farm and saw-mill hands. 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

HAIGHT.

Hiscellaneous.

WANTED — COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND traveling salesmen, we have an indispensable and metul book. None can afford to be without it. Address or call at 110 Dearbon-st. C. A. COUK & CO.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE CALENDER PEN. Cil-pens, money-tube, chromos photographs, and soo other new and fast-ceiling articles.

Treater than any other house can offer. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-A GOOD LIVE AGENT TO SELL The cheapers and best in the world. For full particulars and tos. w. COX, 201 Broadway, New York or son 81 and get one dozen by mail. WANTED-SALESMEN-TWO IN CHICAGO AND Michigan 1886 as month, hotel shd traveling expenses paid, to acceptable men. All applicants answered it stamp is inclosed. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works, Cinclinnait, Co. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER WHO une office.

WANTED—A NEAT AND CLEAN BOY TO RU
errands: must come well recommended. At J
ACOBSON'S, 358 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR EACH
SON, 79 Dearthorn-st., Bloom 14. V State for a fast-selling article. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Brown id.

WANTED—I WANT A FEW MORE ABLE, INdustrious salesment to handle chromos and frames in the country; new copyrighted subjects of high grade; one of my agents made \$300 in the month of June, others from \$50 to \$150. For full information call, or address with stamp, SAMUEL JUNKIN, 83 and 70 Adams st.

Adams-st.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN LIMilinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kanzas, and
Normanka as local agents for Rece's Compound Fire-Arlinguister, the only automatic extinguisher in the
manual translation and exclusive rights of sale given.
ARMIN TENNER, 209 Vine-st., Cinclinati. O.

WANTED—AT 14 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework; no children. WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO W ceneral housework in private family.

Chicago-at.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEin her work who is a good cook, and thorough and neatin her work; small family. Irith preferred; bring references. of Warren-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIEL FOR GENERAL

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GUIL FOR GENERAL WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL POR GENERAL household work in a small family. No irish need apply. 49 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND TRUSTWORTHY GIRL for general housework at 150 South Hoyne-st. W for general housework at 150 South Hoyne-st.

WANTKD-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages. 140
East Jackson-st., two doors east of Clark, opposite new
Custom-induse,

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND
iaundress in a small family. Apply with references. 384 North State-st., corner Division.

WANTED-GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL;
wmust be good cook and first-class iaundress; wages,
53 per week. 474 Lake Park-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. No. 503 South Canal-st., up-stairs. WANTED-GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AT 502 West Congress-st.

WANTED-PIVE FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS
at 750 West Lake-st. Call in the morning pre-WANTED-GOOD NURSE GIRL. APPLY, WITH references, at 388 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-Young Lady to READ to THREE short-hand writers an hour and a half four evenings in the week. Terms 32 per week. Call at 80 South Green-st. after 10 o'clock. FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Ean-dolph-st., near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established 1854.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every deacription at GOLDSMID's Loan and Buillon Office (licensed). 39 East Madison-st. Established 1863. D. W. POMEROY. 154 MADISON-ST., HAS cent; other sums to loan on business property at 7 per cent; other sums as wanted at best rate. P. C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$1.000.
Larger sums at 7 per cent for 8 or 5 years.

FARM LOANS AT S PER CENT ON FIRST-CLASS
Improved farms in lifting, by HENDRIX & CO.,
170 Lassile-st., Chicago, ill.
I HAVE STILL \$10,000 TO LOAN AT S AND 2 FOR
3 years if taken this week; no other charges. Cali
from 9 to 12. m. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 57, 57
Clark-st. Clarkest.

M ONRY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, silver, dc., 4 per cent, in sums of \$100 and upwards. 17 Major Block.

M ONRY TO LOAN AT 8 TO 9 PER CENT ON Thin 10 Chicago or vicinity, or on illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Resper Block. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. M ORTOAGE LOANS-SI.000, \$2.000, \$3.000, AT 8
In per cent, large amounts at 7 per cent; also, several amounts of \$3.00 to \$700. JOHN H. AVERY S. CO., 150 LaSalle-st. eral amounts of \$500 to \$700. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 189 LASAlic-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT Premoval, planed, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. 100 Fitth-av. Boom 19.

TO LOAN—\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, AND OTHER SUMS In hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

7 PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON BUSINESS property. See our advertisement on their page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$10.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON \$100.000 jeity improved property, 8 per cent; so commission. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark st., corner Jackson. \$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MUSICAL»

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF NEW planes, we offer the following special bargains in accord-hand instruments, as they must be sold to make room for new scook daily arriving:

I Hallet, Davis at Co.—square grand. \$250 Hallet, Davis at Co.—square grand. \$75 Hallet, Davis at Co.—square grand. \$75 Hallet, Davis at Co.—square grand. \$250 Hallet, Davis at Co.—100 May 100 May 100

Corner State and Adamis-sis.

In Addition to Our Immenses Stock of elegans new planes and organs, we have a few good accord-hand instruments, including elegant. Steinway, Hardman, Chevresi dine organs, used bus little, for \$50 and \$60. B. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

St years established.

75, 000 now in use.

150 first premiums have been awarded for best organ.

New Styles.

rica, New Catalogue. New Prices, W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-siz. 200 PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR ale on the most favorable terms.
Pianos and do installments.
Organs sold on installments, Second-hand planos taken in exchange for new.
Covers and stools of every kind.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams—sta.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
cast off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 200 State-at. A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 21 PARK Row, New York, Booms 48 and 47. All business THE FIRM OF JOHN MATO & CO., JOHN MATO DUEN MATO JUNE 20, 1977. WANTED - SECOND-HAND GROCERY FIX-tures; must sell cheap for cash. Address O SA/ Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD SET OF TIANERS TO second habd; cheap. Address W, 154 Two WANTED-TO DOY COUNTRY DRUG-STORK Address, with full particulars, P.4. Tribune office. SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE.

Book Keepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLE

P. ZINDLER, NY NOYE CLER

SITUATION WANTED-DRUGGISTS-BY A TOT

man with experience; good references. Add

Off, Tribuse office. O 37, Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A GRAIN COMMI
don house by a young man good in figures; undestands bookkeping, and is a good pearman. Will
two mouths without salary. Address for three days
cc. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DE
STOODS salesman, speaks French, German, and E
glish, expert trimmer and window dresser, is open
an engagement; references given. Address P 3, Tri
une office.

GITUATION WANTED—GOOD AND FERMANE.
S by a sober young man of good ability. Can give thest of city references. Address 0 35, Tribune of City ration wanted by A Colored Bo Con take and general work about the house. Address 0 35, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE of family, or will do reneat housework in a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country. Please call at 74 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of the description of the country. Please call four-earl facusework in a private family. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. Apply for two days at 371 Despiaines si.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO
second work or general housework, no objections
to a boarding-house; references given. Call at 340
jefferson-si. No eards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; would like to go in the country,
the Madison-st., in basement, floom A. SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK OR HOUSE keeper. Apply at 171 North Wells-M., for the O work in a private family. Address 0 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK, WASHER,
and froner; can give good references; not atraid of
work tidy, particular. 71 I wenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL,
or nurse girl; is willing to travel. Reference given.
Call or address 83 White-st., North Side.)

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED
girl to do general housework in a small family, or
to go traveling. Flease call at 746 State-st., up-stairs.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GEN.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GEN. Presse can for two days at 830 Buttarfield-BL, heast seventeenth.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook, or would like a place as second girl and to assist in saving. Can furnish best of city references for capability in many directions and character. Apply at present employers, 20 Michigan av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO Clean offices and theatrs. Please call at 48 West Onlo-St. near Haisted, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do light housework in a small family. Address F 8, Tribuse either. od light housework in a small family. Address F. A. Tribune effice.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK IN A Drivate family. Call for two days at 74 Brown-st., in the rear; good reference.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY TO do second work in private family, or chamber work in hotel, in the country; reference the best. Address F.S. Tribuns office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. 84 west krie-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EDUCATED GER-man lady, as companion, to teach children, or sew, anything respectable, in a first-class family. 13 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse. Will take baby hom and assume entire charge. First-chass references given Call or address 468 Centre-av. Call or address 400 Centre-av.

CITUATION WANTED—AS LADV'S OR INVALID

Durse; is experienced and reliable. Best references,
Address P, 154 Twenty-second-st.

#Housencepers.
CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSERREPER, BY A
Vidow with a child, for a family of two persons or a
widower. Flease call 44 513 Carrul-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT 0:
supplied at 0. DUSKE'S office, 17 North Haisted-at.

Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED-TO SEW, OR ASSIST OF crally part of the time, for my board. 0 42, Triume office. North Side preferred. BOARDING AND LODGING.

Scuth Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE rooms all new, no inside rooms, from \$5 per week with board; 21 measuitakets, \$4. 282 WABASH-AV.-TO RENT, FURNISHE 202 rooms with board.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with board. Suitable for gestleman and wife and single gentlemen.

1462 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with board. Terms

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST. NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished front parlor, for one or two years, or gent and wife; also a single room, with as without board. 175 SOUTH PRORIA-ST.—NICRLY FURNISHD rooms in a private family, with good boarderste.

THERE BOOMS DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED ON Onlife North Side, to reat with board. Good references required. Address P S, Tribune office. NEVADA HOTEL, 140 AND 150 WABASH-AV. near Monroe-st.-\$1.50 per day. Rooms 50c; meal

lOc; per week, \$5 to \$7. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House-Nicely furnished rooms with board, Day board \$4 per week. Single meals, 25 cents. BOARD WANTED. DOARD-TABLE BOAND WANTED WITHIN 10 molecules of Tremont House, North or South Side, and moderate rates. Address, one week, O.S., Tribune.

DOARD-BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE IN some quite family; West Side preferred. Address this morning, P7, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A MEAT MARKET POR SALE CHOCKEY STURE.

A prodiable manufacturing business, bakery and
confectionery; numerous business chances for sale and
exchange; partner wanted with \$500. L. P. 5WIFT 6
SON, 75 Pearborn-4s., floum 14. FOR, 70 Dearborn-St., Hoom 14.

FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP-CAPTERY'S AND PO-hannon's second-hand sulkies, two good square-box top buggies; also new buggies and sulkies, my gwa make; one set double harness almost as good as new. THOMAS H. HROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 533 and 335 State-st. FOR SALE—A BAKER WAGON WITH 2 HORSES and a good route. Address P 3, Tribune office. FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR-STANDS in the city. Address M 37, Tribune office. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP-OYSTER AND ICE Cream saloon; good location; must be sold; party earling city. Apply 172 West Madison-st. FOR SALE - CHEAP - LUNCH-ROOM - ON AC-

ner Clark.

COP SALE—FIRST CLASS COFFEE-HOUSE AND FOR GAY, also grocery store, with good business, 25 miles business of city. Piease investigate. 120 Dearborn-st., Room 10. Room 10.

TOR SALE-RESTAURANT, COMPLETE AND IN Reging order chesp for cash; must go Esse. Call at 258 South Clark at.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A business or any property, or wass a partner, call or write. L. F. SWIFT & SON, 70 Business. Geom 14. THE BEST PLACE TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS phaeton buggy cheap heat PARSONS & NEVILLE'S me and 300 Wabsah-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. DONA FIDE REDUCTIONS

DONA FIDE REDUCTIONS

ON EVERY ARTICLE OF FURNITURE.

Risgan parior and chambles suits reduced from 35 to 50 per cent; handsome suits from 35 to 5100 each. R. T. MARTIN, 148 state-st.

GOK-READ-PONDER-I AM GOING EAST AND to inset sell the furniture-of my house before I no, and will keep open home all this week. Marbis-top dreating-case and bureau, chamber sets, parior suits, carpels, extension and other tables, sioves, crockery, lounges, chairs, mirrors, hair and husk maticases, pliounge, chairs, mirrors, hair and husk maticases, pliounges, chairs, mirrors, hair and husk maticases, point of the whole. Cull at 778 West Washington-st., corner of Leaviti, and be convinced I mean ousliness.

STORAGE. A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR-niture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money branch 10 per cent year. HARstis & CO., 160 West Monroe-st. PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND SO VAN
Buren-st. — Ample facilities for storage of fun-siture and general increbandies. Liberal evicance and free insurance. Safety vaults for valuable goods.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH HORE waron, in the laundry business, or diress O 41, Tribune office. Address O 41, Tribupe office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INFLUENTIAL REALroad must to sasist inventor in introducing improved
actile-guard for railroads; no pitfail or astmal frage a
perior picket fence across the track, always open for
care and closed against animals. Liberal interest in
same will be given the right party. Address E. NONEUG. 813 Blue Island-ex.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND, Good books will always being sing prices. GHAPING Chenp Book House. corner Madison and Hearborn-sia.

DICTIONARIES—WEBSTER'S UNABHIDGEN, 40.

Webster a Pictorial, 42.50, worth \$1. Andrews
Latin, \$3; Leveret's Latin, \$3; Albeworth 2 Latin, \$3; Leveret's Latin, \$3; Albeworth 2 Latin, \$3; Allen's American Biographical, \$5; Flokering's Greek, \$3; Allen's American Biographical, \$5; Webster of Issue, \$7.50; Goology of Sew York, \$7.50; Goology of Sew York, \$4 vols., \$480 Oventr Geological Report of Wisconsin, \$4; GLERRIFS, \$1 South Clarg-st.

A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGG A riages, harness, etc., Tocalays, Thur saturdays, commencing at 80 s. m., at Will 100 and 150 Washington 4. Root on horse

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Adelphi Theatre. Cotton's Opera-H Conroe street, between State and Dearborn. Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. There

SOCIETY MEETINGS. PAIRVIEW CHAPTER, No. 161, R. A. M.—At the Regular Convocation to be held this evening, corner or Cottage Grove-av, and Thirty-sevening. corner or All R. A. Masons are invited to attend. P. DAGGY, M. E. H. P. M. HARRIS, Sec.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago uroduce markets were active yesterday, and irregular. Mess pork closed 2½@5c per bri higher, at \$13.35@13.40 cash and \$13.42½ @13.45 for August. Lard closed 7½@10e per 100 bs lower, at \$0.05 for August and \$0.12½ for September. Meats were firmer, at 5c per 1b for loose shoulders and 7½c for do short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at 1½@2c to the control of the contro for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 14@214c higher, at about \$1.3914 for July and \$1.17% for August. Corn closed %c lower at 48% @48%c for July and 47%c for August Oats closed 1@1%c lower, at 32%c cash and 28% Owie closed Physics lower, at 3252 cash and 35c for August. Barley was nominal, at 90c for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were active and 5610c lower, selling at \$4.75@5.15. Cattle were fairly active and firm. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.37½ in

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 94%.

DRASSY, having positive information that Servia is going into the war, has notified the Russian Ambassador that Austria can whip Servia anyhow, and will therefore march upon her territory.

A rumor is current in London of the in tended resignation of DISBARLI. Ill health is assigned as the cause, and it is said that the Premier is anxious to draw the breath of private citizen as soon as the state of pub business will permit.

Mr. Diaz, of Mexico, does not seem to be generally known. No action in recognition of his Minister has been taken in Washing ton, and the other nations are holding back The fact is, a Government in Mexico don't stick long enough to make recognition of its representative worth while.

Two peculiar cases of poisoning are presented in the dispatches this morning. In ngter wandering about in a demented conher veins filled with the virus of attlesnake's fangs, and at Decatur (Ill.) Miss KATE KELLY died in a few minutes of s sting which a bee left in her lips.

Through the ignorance of the gentlemen to whom is intrusted the management of the Wheatland (Pa.) coal mine, half a dozen nen were suffocated yesterday. Hauling and an order was issued to substitute an-thracite for seft coal. The gas generated by the fuel filled, the shaft and did the dem

Dom Penno, combining business with sighteeing, has been bidding for emigration to Brazil from the German settlements in the theatre of war in Bulgaria, offering large inducements in the way of free passage and general outfit for agricultural purposes Very sensibly the Czar has taken upon him self the duty of warning the colonists against choosing the great South American Empire as their future home, and has pointed out the superior advantages of the United States.

There is to be a grand investigation into the action of Gen. KAUTZ, commanding in Arizona. He is charged with carelessness in the administration of his affairs, and it is said his neglect is directly responsible for several murders by wandering Iudians. It fully scrutinized at this juncture, when Chief JOSEPH, with his band of Nez Perces, has relieved the Government of all responsibility

ove Capt. BRACKETT on the ground that he interferes with the free importation of material upon which the laws impose a duty, the Captain retains his place under ord Secretary SHERMAN. As investigation proceeds new firms are turned up with not over-brilliant records as to the payment of received official encouragement to let politics alone and attend to his business, it is likely that smuggling will be checked, and that nent " thieves will find their influence removal of efficient officers somewhat

Springfield, Ill., suddenly develops Capt. John Tobin, who was at one time deep in the confidence of BRIGHAM Young, and who purports to have a large amount of documentary and other evidence calculated to identify that Saint with the Mountain-Meadow and other massacres. Tobix claims to have been at one time a guide to a party of Gentiles who were deliberately murdered by a son of BRIGHAM, acting under orders his father, who feared that the slaughtered band were on their way to California for the purpose of misrepresenting Mor-monism to Californians. The Captain will go to Salt Lake to testify in the coming

not to be fought over again to-day in the streets of Montreal, owing to the wise detertion of the Orangemen to forego their undoubtedly the proposed parade. This is undoubtedly the easiest way in all cases to avoid a silly conflict of two Irish factions. It may be very annoying to Orangemen to feel that they cannot join in a peaceful demonstration on their favorite anniversary without being threatened with attack, but as a rule it is better to be annoyed than attacked. It may be very wrong in a portion of the Irish Cath-

olics to threaten an attack, but it has never yet been in the power of any system of po-lice to suppress vicious intent. The Orange-men would be entitled, as between the two factions, to such protection as the local aua certain degree be responsible for the broken heads and mangled remains, as we can conceive of no celebration that would not be in the nature of a taunt. The annual recurrence of these rows and threatened rows is by no means complimentary to the good nature or the good judgment of the Irish

A special session of the British Cabinet was held at Windsor yesterday, the Queen presiding over its deliberations. This is re-garded in London as a significant occurrence, and important events are expected with feverish interest. The fleet at Besika Bay has been largely reinforced, until it now em braces twenty-four vessels mounting 150 guns, besides troops on board to the number of 8,000. It is difficult to persuade the gen-erality of Englishmen that all this is a part of the absolute neutrality programme originally announced by the Queen, and it cer tainly does look very much as if all these formidable preparations meant something besides a passive and disinterested observation of the war in the East.

Unintimidated by the fate of the Mollie Maguires in Pennsylvania, a branch of the craft, engaged in the Government printing office at Washington, sent a deputati DEPREES, Government Printer, to notify him that their Union would not permit a certain man, who had not served his apprenticeship to work under any circumstances. DEFREES promptly warned them that the authorities would not permit any dictation as to who should or who should not be employed, adnonishing them collaterally that their Union was making a corporate ass of itself in the part of a Government official will unques-tionably draw upon him a magnificent reso-Intion of censure at the next meeting of the chapter," but it is hardly probable that he will be compelled to resign and peg out of Washington to save his skin.

The Iowa Greenbackers have indulged in the luxury of a State Convention, with all that that implies, excepting possibly the prospect of success at the polls, of which here is absolutely none. The ticket put in comination may be a good one, but not so good as the Republican ticket previously nominated, and the platform enunciates no principles that Iowa Republicans will prefer to those laid down in their own platform. Both are agreed as to the restoration of the old-fashioned silver dollar as a legal-tender to an unlimited amount, -a measure which would remove the element of contraction from the problem of specie resumption, and insure "a currency equal to the demands of business." If the Greenbackers will drop their rag-money nonsense and concentrate their energies on the silver question, they may reasonably expect to do some good without doing any harm.

No attempt is now made by the Russi ans to conceal the fact that the campaign in Asia Minor has resulted in a disastrous failure. It is admitted that the siege of Kars has been abandoned, and that it was neces sitated by the advance of MOUKHTAB PASHA with a force to which the Russians dared not attempt to give battle. A large force of cavalry was sent to protect the communications threatened by the oncoming Turks, and the infantry and artillery in front of Kars were transferred to new positions. Gen. TERGURASOFF'S command was compelled to retreat posthaste, and there is a suspicion of invention in forces by protecting a number of Christian villages whose inhabitants were in great anger of being massacred by the Kurds f massacre, and to whose rescue TERGUE sorr devoted his energies, probably wore the Muscovite uniform and had enlisted "for three years or during the war."

CONTRACTION OF BANK-NOTE CIRCULA-Tion.
There are some facts in relation to the National Banks which are of value in

discussion of the resumption question. An act of Congress went into effect on the 1st of June, 1874, which authorized National Banks to retire a part of their notes and

withdraw bonds in due proportion. On the 14th of January, 1875, the so-called Free Banking act took effect. This act removed the limit to bank-note circulation, and permitted any bank either to en large or reduce its issues, and for new banks to be established. It provided also that for every \$100 of additional bank-note girenla tion \$80 of greenbacks should be withdrawn, until the legal-tenders were reduced to \$300,000,000. It was predicted at the time by many under this Free Banking law there would be grandrush for more notes, and the \$82,000,-000 of greenbacks in excess of the \$300,000,000 limit would be quickly retired. It is now ten years and a half since the Free Bar act was passed. Let us examine the resul of its operations. The following statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the issue and the retirement of Nationa Bank notes and legal-tender notes under th acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to July 1, 1877:

National Bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates.... 2,767,282

Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to

National Bank notes outstanding at \$315,620,24 It appears from these returns, taken from the Comptroller's books, that since the Fre Banking law of Jan. 14, 1875, passed, the bank-note circulation, instead of increasing enormously, as was thought by many would be the case, has fallen off no less than thirtysix and a quarter millions. It is true there

dred and fifteen millions. At the same everage rate of shrinkage a year from now, the bank-note circulation will not much, if any, exceed three hundred millions. What has occasioned this large and un-looked-for retirement of bank-notes? Many

people have had an idea that there was an immense profit in the bank-note circulation and that the banks were "coining money rom gains on their issues. If that had een true, the banks would have increased their notes to the utmost, and outside capi-talists would have rushed into the bankingusiness. The notes have been withdrawn simply because under existing restrictions there was not sufficient profit in circulation to warrant locking up so much capital in bonds and redemption reserves as the law requires. A bank could only issue \$90,000 notes upon a deposit of \$100,000 bonds osting at least \$112,000 in greenbacks to purchase them. And then the legal-tender serves required to be kept in Washington including that en route to and fro, will amount to at least \$10,000 more. Then comes the tax of one per cent on the circulation, which abstracts from one-quar ter to one-sixth of all the interest re ceived from the borrowers of the notes. If a bank could keep all its notes out on interest in the hands of solvent customers at 8 er cent, the tax on circulation would still be nearly 13 per cent on what was received for interest : but in the Eastern States, where most of the banks are located, the rate of nterest is only 6 to 7 per cent, and a great deal of money is loaned on call at 2 to 4 per cent; and there are seasons of the year when bank will have from 20 to 40 per cent of its notes or those of other banks (which amounts to the same thing) lying idle in its vaults fo want of good customers to borrow the money. It may be safely stated that the Federal war-tax of 1 per cent on circulation, which is still exacted, equals one-quarter in he East to one-sixth in the West of the total profit accruing to the banks from interest on their note circulation.

The long and short of the matter is, the canks, finding by experience that there is little or no advantage in note circulation, are gradually withdrawing their issues. This process will proceed with accelerated velocity as the time approaches for resumption in gold. The banks are not patriotic mough to keep out an issue of notes to be deemed on demand in gold, with a tax of per cent thereon whether they are loaned not, and bonds worth \$112,000 locked up in Washington, besides enough gold to redeem the notes as fast as presented,-all for the sake of having \$90,000 of circulation to loan or keep idle.

We have pointed out those handicapping estrictions to hare-brained resumptionists but they persist in shutting their eyes to the facts. Every provision of the Resumption act, in effect, provides for contraction of the currency, and to making harder times certain come upon the country. But the people will not submit to it. The next sess Congress must either provide a mode of resumption without contraction, or repeal the

THE MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN. The Montenegrin campaign is over. The brave mountaineers, after a desperate resistance, were crushed between the overwhelming numbers of the Turkish armies, led by two of the best Generals in the service, and composed of the very flower of the Turkish soldiery. But Montenegro is still free. Her warriors are still in their mountain fastnesses, upon the sides of which lie 15,000 Turkish dead. Though driven back to their rocks and crags, they are still unconquered, and their ancient enemy, through the demand of Austria on the one hand and the straits of the armies in Bulgaria on the other, has way to the south of the Balkans to co-operate with the forces of the Quadrilateral In reviewing the campaign from the outset it will be seen that the Montenegrins though defeated, have been of imservice to the Russians. At the very beginning of the outbreak in Herzegovina

the Montenegrins were in arms against their old oppressor, and, down the time when Servia entered field, defeated the Turks in every engagement. When Bosnia and Herzeg were overrun and Servia sued for peace, Montenegro would accept no terms from the Turk, because her claim for territory was not allowed. She wanted the small strip of level territory to the north that once belonged to her, arable land for her crops, pasturage for her flocks, a chance-to descend to the plain instead of being cooped up on her mountain crags. The Turk refused this demand, and the mountaineers refused to lay down their arms. When Russia declared war with Turkey, the Turk's first effort was to crush Montenegro, so that she should not co-operate with the Russian right wing as it noved south to turn the Balkans, which was in the outset supposed to be part of the Russian programme of operations. The Turks sent up one army from the south through Albania, under MEREMET PASHA, and a secand down from the north through Bosnis under Suleyman Pasha, -in all, a force of about 60,000 of the best soldiers of the Turkish army, under command of two of the best of their Generals. This powerful force the little Montenegrin army of 20,000 men has kept employed ever since the lst of April, and what have the Turks accomplished? Montenegro is still free. Fifteen thousand Turks have been killed and the remnant of 45,000 is now on a long tedious foot-march to the south of the Balkans,

to relieve the forces of the Quadrilateral and to hold the mountain passes against the Russians if possible. The Turks have made many blunders in this campaign, but none so monstrous as the diversion of 60,000 of their best troops to carry on this disastrous Montenegrin campaign. For a long time before the Russian crossed the Danube it was apparent that th passage of the main army would not be made on the Servian frontier, but at Sistova, and that their preparations and necessities were such as to limit them to that one point. The passage was made exactly where it was ex-pected, and, although the Russians were confronted by a mere handful of men, they only made their landing after severe and blood fighting. There was no possibility of operations in Servia, because that ould · involve complications with There was no immediate from the Dobrudscha force, bec the Turkish army in its fortified camp from Shumla to Varna was too powerful to be besten back by the small Russian force in the Dobrudscha. The vital point of campaign was the bank of the Danube be-tween Sistova and Rustchuk. Suppose now that the Turks had left a small blockading force to operate against Montenegro, and had placed these 60,000 men on the south bank of the Danube at Bustchuk and Sis-

would have prevented the crossing. It is apparent now that if the Russians are successful during the present season in their Bulgarian campaign, it is owing to this de-fection of 60,000 of the best troops in the Turkish service, to waste their strength for three menths against the Montenegrin mountain sides, and leave one-fourth of their number under Montenegrin soil. The Montenegrin campaign, there-fore, was equivalent to an offset of 60,000 men in favor of the Russians, held back through April, May, June, and nearly half of July, while they secured their passage over the river. If the Turks are beaten in this campaign, they deserve it for their blunder. If the Russians are successful, the Montenegrins deserve to have the territory given to them which they have claimed of Turkey, both as a reward of gallantry and heroism, and as compensation for the great service they have rendered Russia.

THE INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. In 1876 Congress directed that there shall be an annual statistical report made to Congress of information relative to the internal merce of the country. Mr. JOSEPH NIMMS, Jr., Chief Clerk of the Internal Commerce Division of the Treasury, has just completed his first report under this law, from which we gather the following partic-

Estimated value of shipping engaged in foreign trade\$ 2,000,000 United States. 4, 600, 000, 000
Value of imports and exports. 1, 121, 634, 277
Estimated value of commodities
moved by rail in United States. 18, 000, 000, 000

One chapter of the report embraces, so far as was practicable, a statement of freight which crossed the Mississippi River between St. Paul and St. Louis over railroads and bridges and which passed down that river. Thirteen bridges have been constructed by railroad companies between Winona and Si Louis, at an aggregate cost of \$20,183,000. The trade of Minnesota is mostly with the East. A few articles reach there from New Orleans and St. Louis, but even the sugar and molasses received from these cities is so small compared with the imports of the same goods from the East that it is difficult to estimate it. The trade with St. Louis is still mainly by the river, and is daily growing less in proportion. The direction of the trade of Iowa is thus reported:

The business of all north and south roads in

Iowa is practically east-bound business. The north and south roads carry their traffic to the main east and west trunk lines, and over them it goes to Chicago. There is practically no south-bound business. Nearly all the traffic of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, striking the Missisaippi River at Keokuk at the foot of the lower rapids, goes to Chicago. It is safe to calculate that 95 per cent of the business of lowa goes to Chicago

The whole tonnage received at St. Louis from the North" was only 413,088 tons, of which 60,993 tons were received by the R. R., I. & St. Louis R. R., 153,995 tons by the Illinois River, and 198,100 tons by the Mississippi River. Of the wheat shipped from Minnesota in 1875 only 1 per cent went south of Iowa and 99 per cent went east by rail. The following shows the tonnage cross ing the Mississippi River bridges in 1875 :

Total tons. 75, 000 326, 330 270, 580 220, 000 35, 833 495, 000 412, 728 312, 295 19, 653 97, 640 43, 605 36, 710 At Quincy. . . At Hannibal .

Total tonnage pass-ing East. 2, 344, 354 Of the lumber of the Mississippi and Wisconsin waters shipped south, it appears that 90 per cent is consumed at river towns, cent reaches St. Louis. The average value of east-bound freights is \$50 per ton; of freights going to St. Louis, \$8 per ton. The greater portion of the report is devoted to the discussion of railroad affairs. with essays upon the subject of competition and combination, on which many volu have been written, and which is discus every annual report by every railroad in the United States. We regret to state that in the matter of statistics the report is very meagre. It is to be hoped that the second report will be better, otherwise it might be

omitted altogether. THE DEMOCRATIC SPOILS SYSTEM.

The spoils do belong to the victors. The work of politics should be done by the official class. The expenses of that work should be borne by that class. The offices of the Government should be filled by those who belong to the party in power, and who have supported it in the field. These should be the governing class, for as long as the people have voted, or assented to, the incumbency of the party they belong to, the rewards should be proportionate to the ability and success of the workers.—Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

This is the true Democratic doctrine stated

by authority. It is the expression of the eading Democratic newspaper in the third city in the Union. It is an open and candid avowal of the Democratic devotion to the spoils system and machine politics. If con-fession is good for the soul, the Democrats will do well to acknowledge this as their own and abide by it. It is the Jacksonian idea of American politics, so persistently im-pressed upon the American system under him and his Democratic successors that it may be years before the most determined opposition can break it down. The spoils system has taken root in places where it would not be suspected, and twines about almost every man who has ever taken active part in poli tics. Office-seeking has become a regular profession, and reward for party service is a phrase to which the American has come so accustomed that it is accepted as axiomatic. There are prominent men and pretentious newspapers that do not hesitate to antagonize openly the effort that President HAYES is making to purify the public service, and others, more hypocritical, that belittle and discourage this effort because it is personal and is beset with so many embarrassments. Nothing could illustrate more forcibly how strong a hold the corrupt and depraved spoils system has taken upon the official and the office-seeking classes.

There could certainly be no more

vicious political utterance than the declaration that "the work of politics should be done by the official class, and the expenses of that work should be borne by that class." of that work should be bolist.
Such a doctrine involves (1) an obligation Such a doctrine involves (1) an obligation upon the officeholders to neglect the duties for which they have estensibly been selected, and (2) the temptation to plunder the Public Treasury. In regard to the first proposition,—that the work of politics should be done by the official class,—it follows logically that the entire body of officeholders should be organized to the contractions. ganized as one vast machine to run the coun try, with the primary purpose of keeping themselves in office and perpetuating the political power of the party to which they belong and without any regard to the wishes of the people. This is nothing more nor

popular self-government, and the substitu-tion of a corrupt eligarchy for the more de-sirable forms and practices of monarchy which was abandoned in order to attain selfwhich was abandoned in order to attain serr-government. When there are indications that the majority of the people are desirons of ridding themselves of the party in power, then it becomes the duty of the official class the will of the people. It should be kepti mind also that, while the officeholders ar bumming around ward-meetings, organizing the roughs, drilling repeaters, making the slates, manipulating the primaries, bulldoz-ing the caucuses, packing the conventions, and swindling the people in the interest of themselves and their party, the members of the opposing party, numbering about half the people of the country, are paying about half their salaries. This leads up to the second proposition, viz.: That the expenses of the political party should be borne by the official class. But, under this system, it is not the official class, but the taxpayers, who bear the expenses, and the taxpavers of the opposing party have to share the expenses of maintaining the ruling party in perpetuating their power. The rule of imposing the official class the expenses of political campaigns naturally increases the number of officeholders, so that the taxpayers pay double what they ought to pay,supporting enough men to do the nece work of the Government and also enough to do the political work of the party in power. But the bleeding of the taxpayer does not stop here. Government officeholders, as a rule, are not rich enough to afford the sacrifice of their Government pay for party ber fit, and the official salaries are ordinarily not large enough to divide. Hence the temptation to steal. Who can doubt that the Whisky Ring took its origin in the practice

of making assessments for party benefit? There was abundant testimony to that effect in the trials of the whisky thieves. Thus the Government has been swindled out of untold millions of revenue, and the burdens of the taxpayers increased in proportion, in a grand system of robbery founded in the first instance on the practice of party assessments. Many of the defalcations in the Government have grown out of the same practice; and it is this practice which has o familiarized the American people with the misuse of public funds that it is scarcely regarded as a crime to steal from the Govern-It cannot be denied that all we have s

s the logical sequence of the spoils system, which is very frankly and correctly stated in the extract from the Brooklyn Ragle. It is notoriously the Democratic construction of politics. To the extent that the Republican party has followed it, there has been a bare imitation. The spoils system is a principle with the Democratic party; it is a fraud on the Republican party. President HAYES and his associates are making a heroic effort tear it out by the roots. We belie this effort will be continued faithfully throughout the present Administration. If this shall prove to be the case, the spoils system will be a conspicuous issue in the next Presidential campaign. If the Democrats think they can restore it, after it shall have been fairly broken, let them try it; we are also willing that all who now profess to be Republicans, but who are believers in the spoils system, shall go over to the Democrats and defend it before the people. What the country wants most of all is a party which has demonstrated a claim to popular con-fidence in its intention to abandon the spoils system, and we believe President HAYES will lace the Republican party in that position before the end of his term. If he shall suc seed in doing so, the American people will scarcely relapse into the vicious Democratic

BRITISH GOLD IN TURKEY.

The insolvency of Turkey has been fre

quently adverted to as the principal source

f her weakness at the present time; but we are not aware that the causes of her financial embarrassments have been wholly explained. The condition of Turkey is now infinitely worse than it was then. She has now, it is true, an abundance of the materiel of war in which she was then deficient She has Krupp guns, small arms of improved pattern, monitors, torpedoes, and even, if umor may be trusted, explosive bullets. But she wants the means to make all these instruments of warfare effective. She has no money, and she cannot borrow : she has no credit. This, after all, is the magic charm in modern controversies. matter how unprepared for war a nation may be, it will make itself felt as at least a respectable antagonist if it has credit in the inancial centres of the world, and if time be allowed it to gain breath. France was crushed, in spite of her resources, because Germany clutched her by the throat at once and never relaxed the terrible hold she took at the beginning of the fight. Turkey has not been so seized, and, if her finances were now unimpaired, or if she were even in as good condition as she was at the close of the Crimean War, she might meet Russia on equal terms. England would be at the back of Turkey now as she was then; and England is not to be despised as an ally, for, nowever inferior her army, she has that which can create armies and provide a commissariat.

Paradoxical as the statement may seem England is in a large measure responsible for the financial prostration of Turkey. En gland first encouraged Turkey to borrow, and the fatal facility in getting other people's money engrafted upon Turkish institutions by English advice and co-operation plunged the former country into a course of extrava gance which finally landed it in the abyss of repudiation and bankruptcy. Sir James Ba-Ken, in his recently-published work on Turkey, describes briefly the results of European ney upon Turkish administration. So far as we know, he is the first writer who has given the subject much attention, and he does not do it full fustice. It is a curious and interesting study,—this modern history of civilized finance in an uncivilized country,—and will repay some investigation.

Before the Crimean War, Turkey did not borrow abroad. She had debts and deficits at home, the latter extending back as far as 1850; but these were matters exclusively between the Porte and its own subject. During the prevalence of the Turcomania in cited by the aggressions of Russia and the Crimean War, the Porte was encouraged to believe that its credit might be used in foreign countries. The first loan was ac-cordingly contracted in London in 1854 on the security of the tribute of Egypt. Three ion pounds sterling were pla nner at an average issue price of 80 per £5,000,000 sterling was negotiated, under the guarantee of France and England, with interest at 4 per cent; the issue price of this loan was 102j, and it was secured by the

cess of this enterprise, and charmed with the new and improved fashion of getting other people's money at the expense of a few promises easy to be made and easier to be broken, Turkey from this time went regularly into the loan b New loans were contracted in 1858, 1860 1862, 1863, two in 1865, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1873/ and 1874. Every conceivable 1872, 1873, and 1874. Every conceivable variety of security was pledged,—the customs duties and octroi of Constantinople and the general revenues of the Empire; the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license taxes; the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagoes, and the produce of the mines at Tokat. The issue price varied from that of the guarantees of the control of the anteed loan of 1855, which sold at 1021, that of the forty-million 5 per cent loan in 1874, which found numerous subscribers at 43\(\frac{1}{2}\) nearly all of the first installment, amounting to £15,900,000, being taken at this price. The thrifty Briton, it will be observed, did not put his money into Turkish bonds without a realizing sense of the riskiness of the ven ture; and perhaps any sympathy expended on persons who buy foreign bonds at 48½ would be worse than wasted. However this may be, the policy of borrowing abroad to pay extravagences at home has been checked in Turkey, it is hoped forever. The last loans could not be placed at any price; and since the decree of Oct. 6, 1875, by which the interest coupons of both the interior and exterior debts were scaled one half, there has been no such thing as Turk ish credit in the markets of the world.

ish Government have not been sufficiently noticed by historians of the present war. Money that comes easily proverbially goes as easily, and when it goes many of the homely virtues are carried along by it. The loan of 1855 produced as immediate and disastrous an effect in Turkey as the war indemnity of France did in Germany. Speculation became rife. The slow and sure gains of the market-place and the harvest-field were abandoned for the temptations of the Bourse. Private life was invaded by all the forms of licentiousness and extravagance. Nor was the effect upon the official administration less pernicious. As early as 1858 the debt incurred on the Civil List, in less than six months, ran up to £3,000,000. The Civil List of ABDUL AZIZ was raised from £900,000 in 1868 to £1,200,000 in 1873, and he annually received besides £500,000 for pensions and charities, derived an additional revenue from crown domains and presents, and might at his pleasure raise unlimited amounts. His annual expenditures were estimated at £4,500,-000. The example of the chief of the na tion corrupted all his subordinates; and where there was the passion for spending money there was the passion for getting it. Justice was tainted at its fountain-head. Inferior chiefs ground down the people by legal exactions and oppressions. Tax-gatherers seized upon the necessaries of life to satisfy the demands of rapacious pashas. That and exaction were the watchwords of all Turkish officials, from the highest to the lowest.

The effects of these loans upon the Turk

So naturalists observe, a fica Has smaller fleas that on him prey;

And these have smaller still to bite em:
And so proceed ad infaitum.
But the peasantry of European Turkey
gained small comfort and no strength from urning on their weaker brothren. The tax gatherers ground them all alike into the dust In some instances more than half their crops were taken for the Church and the State; in others, not enough was left to feed their families through the year. Discontent spread on all sides. The Government at Constantinople became the synonym for system, which will be openly fathered by tyranny and robbery, and the standard of religious freedom had been denied as because the exactions of the Government made were more endurable than slavish peace. The influence of European gold in Turkey has been tremendous; we hope the fact is appreciated England, whence most of the money has been derived. The British bondhold have the comfort of reflecting that their gold hurt the Turks more than it benefited them just as the war indemnity of France probably, on the whole, did more harm than good to the German people.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Senator Morron prints in the North American Review for July-August a second paper on the subject of that part of the American Constitution which relates to the election of a President. The paper contains but little that is new. In 1873 Mr. MORTON reported to the Senate, from a Committee of which he was Chairman, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitut stituting for the present plan of electing President and Vice-President another plan. This proposed plan abolished the whole machinery of Presidential Electors. It required that each State should be divided into as many districts as there may be Representatives in Congress from each State; that the voters shall directly for President and Vice-President. and the person having the highest number of votes in a district shall have one vote for President, and the person having the highest number of votes in each State shall have the two votes at large for President. The object of this amendment was to avoid all the dangers and possible complications which threaten the peace of the country, and of which we had an example last year. The fact that the Electoral College has long since ceased to accomplish the original purposes for which it was instituted, and that it has become an obstacle in the way of a fair election, and a possible cover for fraud, has been freely discussed, and has been generally admitted. The only difficulty in the way of abolishing the Electoral College is that of finding some other plan better calculated to secure an other plan better carcumsed honest election, and as near an approach to honest election, and as near an approach to system of voting by States, instead of voting as a whole people. Mr. Mozron gives the figures showing the wide difference between the voice of the people as represented in the popular vote and in the vote of the Electoral College. Thus in—

The particular point presented in the pr ent paper of Mr. Morron is to protest against the alternative plan provided by the Constitution for the election of President by the House of Representatives. At such an election, each State has but one vote. New York and Nevada have one vote each, though New York has 114 times the population of Nevada. He states as a fact that, though the House of Representatives has 296 mem-bers, it is possible for forty-six members to elect a President. Delaware, Nebruska,

member each, who together would give votes; Rhode Island and Florida here pers each, and the 4 members would give 2 votes; Minnesota, New Hampel West Virginia, Vermont, and Kansas, States, have each 3 members, 2 of whom from each State would cast the vote of that State, so that 10 members would give s votes; Arkansas, California, and Connecti out have 4 members each, 8 of each, or 9 in all, would cast the vote of these Maine and South Carolina have 5 memb each, 6 of whom would give the votes of the have 6 members each, and 4 votes from each State, or 12 in all, would give the votes of these three States. Here, then, 46 member representing 20 States, would give 20 votes for and elect the President, notwithstanding

raption where the choice of a President may be reduced to the vote of one member from one or more States. Presidents have been chosen twice in that manner. In 1801, after several days' balloting, a member, who was the sole representative of a State, stated to a friend of Mr. Jerrenson: "If Mr. Jerrenson will give assurance that he will retain the Collector of the Port of Wilmington, in Delaware, and at Philadelphia, and will give two bills (which were named) his approval, I will change my vote to-morrow, and know of two other members from two different States who will change their votes. The effect of it will be to change the votes of those States and give to Mr. JEFFERSON three additional votes, which will elect him." Mr. JEFFERSON gave the promise, the votes were changed, and JEFFERSON was elected. In this instance, three men controlled the votes of the States, and, by a personal agreement, elected the President. In 1825, the support given to Mr. Adams by Mr. Clar, and by which ADAMS was elected over Jackson, was the foundation for a charge of bargain and sale which followed Mr. CLAY through life. Mr. Mosron strongly and with great truth denounces this provision of the present Consti-tution, because of its gross injustice, and its complete denial to the people of all veice in the election of President. The City Department of Public Works has

taken advantage of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to which THE TRIBUNE directed its attention, and has made a con-tract for the paving of those portions of Wabash avenue north of Twenty-second street which the property-owners refused to improve voluntarily. The Supreme Court decided in a special-assessment case in Hyde Park that the assessment was not vitiated because the improvement had been made without awaiting the long and tedious routine which is now necessary under law to make a special assessment bind So, by advancing the money, the city can now make such special improvements as are imperative, and in time collect the money from the property-owners. This determination in regard to Wabash avenue north of Twenty-second street should induce the owners of property between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth streets to repave; the pavement between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth streets was laid three or four years ago, and is still in very good condition. If the gap between Tweny-second and Twenty-ninth (which is now almost impassable) were repayed this sum-mer, there would be at least one thoroughfare leading south on which one could drive without endangering the life of man men who would not voluntarily enter into the repaying of this portion of the street bly pursue the same course it has : cided upon with regard to the unpaved po tions north of Twenty-second street.

All of the Alabama-claims money has not yet been distributed to those who have claimed damages. Six or seven millions of the original fifteen and a half awarded by the Geneva Commission still hes in the United States Treasur in the form of 5-20 bonds, in which it was in have complained that the Arbitration irlumal gave the American Government too large an award, and they constantly recur to it. While Gen. Grant was in London one of the London World's staff called on him where he was stop ping with Gen. BADBAU (the American Con

ping with Gen. Badbau (the American Consul), and in the course of the conversation Gen. Grant expressed bimself in regard to the Alabams money as follows:

"The people of the two countries like each other well enough; it is the writers who have made most of the mischelf," said the interviewer.

"Yes," said Gen. Grant, "and I think goodfeeling has been increased ever since the settlement of the Alabams claims. I was very glad they were settled, for if they had not been, undoubtedly a war would have arisen out of them some day, and the constant anticipation of that would have arisen out of the some day, and the crasperation and ill-feeling. I was very glad," he repeated, "to get the question out of the way."

"But is it not a pity that more money was asked for than can be distributed?"

"That is a mistake," said the er-President with some carnestness, "as I will explain to you. At first Congress thought that the sum awarded-would not nearly suffice to meet the most obvious and pressing of all the claims for compensation—those which had not been covered by insurance or by anything else. Therefore Congress said to the insurance companies, "You cannot have a portion of this award, for you have already recouped your selves by war premiums"; and to persons who had their property destroyed by the Alabams and other

anything else. Therefore Congress said to the insurance companies, 'You cannot have a portion of
this award, for you have already recouped yourselves by war premiums'; and to persons who had
their property destroyed by the Alabama and other
cruisers, but who were partly insured, it said,
'You cannot have any either, for you have
received your insurance.' So that it
ruled out the largust part of the cases,
But so high was the rate of insurance in those
days that scarcely any one insured his property for
anything like its full value. These anfileers by
the depredations of the cruisers are entitled to
some compensation; and when their claims are
fairly regarded the surplus now remaining will not
go far. Congress originally limited the claimants
to a very small circle; and that is why it happened that there was a surplus at all. Besides, you
must remember that the amount was awarded for
injury done to the United States; and no one can
doubt that the injury, if fairly appraised, would
represent even a greater sum than that pr'en at
Genera. To distribute it fairly among the persons
most entitled to it was not an easy matter; but we
sustained damage to the full amount awarded, it
say the least—how we shall divide it among the insured persons is another matter. You may depen
upon it Congress will do what is right about it next
accession."

"I am sure there are many who will be glad to
hear this explanation of the matter; for it is much
misuriderstood and has caused some little feeling."

"I find that it has; a gentleman spoke to me
seon after I came here about it, and I taiged the
subject over with him. We are not paid too muck
for the damage done to our commerce, although to
find the very men who most descree to receive the
compensation may be a work of some difficulty.

"That is just the truth about it."

"What you say will be read, I am confident, with
great interest, and it will tend to clear up a prevalent and growing misconception."

The population of what is called London for 1877 is estimated at 4,286,007, or nearly that of the State of New York, and fully as many as the two States of Hilnois and Iowa. This as the two States of Himois and Iowa. This is a million more than was given by the census of 1871; a large part of the increase results from annexing suburbs to the metropolitan district. An exchange says:

The section embraced in the Registrar's tables under the name of London; includes parts of three counties, and comprises an area of 122 squam miles. The City of London is itself only a amal district in the Metropolis, just as the 'old city of Philadelphia is but a small section of the consolidated city to-day. Here the old dividing lies between the city and surrounding districts have been obliterated, and are only vaguely remembers by the present generation, but in the Metropolis of London they are maintained through the existence of local governments for the districts, with special laws and customs inherited from olden times. During 1870, 153, 192 children were bern micondon, and 91, 171 persons of all ages died, the annual hirth-rate being nearly thirty—posas the annual death-rate not quits twenty-one sud a half per thousand. The deeth-rate is very low 25.

1 1

such a vast city, but great sanitary regulations to he good condition, and to cite thousand men, with or rather nightly, employand their labors are supported by greepers and and their hapors are applications are prepers and who are employed during manure from the business. London are cleaned by co done at night, and the utilized is carried in har Thames and dumped into districts of London bave lation within the last termit, elevated and undigiting the growth of the

Gen. GRANT was not the excellence of Engli London press-gang ca riewer worked up to ylewer worked up to the an Englishman's minding—and observed:

"You ought to be a question new; don't you as a rule in the United Siwell, the dinners arthink they are better offer a more varied supplimers are nearly all the "That is partly the fat sist in sending up the say year."

The conversation ; RABLI, when the inter thought of him:

"I have met him," salin a very clever man, is seems to be thoroughly. We were talking about expressed a wish that we the close of our war with was a party in our coun posed the annexation of ican people would we would more than double erty and give them a ment." thought of him:

erty and give them a ment."

"The old question is "Yes; and it will alw is settled. A clever man Beacons-Field. Though I physically. He seems to up with any amount of it were pursuing an end, for the result."

"He has been unpopen, "Perings as; but you play. It is different with be put into a public poery calumaistor; the obto destroy him."

That portion of the pal Wabash avenue will rejo an immediate prospect of tions of the street north paved. The Departmen three buds to-day for pay The lowest bid was that \$1.25 per square yah awarded to them. — Even This will be pleasant of persons who drive to on Wabash avenue. who own property on to pave in front of t quence is that for tw forty mud holes on I Twenty-second street, through. It is to be annoyance and inju mudgeons have put

property-owners of flicted upon them for

and lack of public st The particulars of scandal, fully reporte days ago, have trave and the Columbus an offset to those pr the South. The Bi remembered, took lage, and was caused in some tableaux "Life of Joseph." boy who acted that sible for the affair. ing. Ladies fainted ged their families twelve boys were dr attempt to exten we are unable to per cient apology for political opinions in

The death by apop ex-State Senator from moves one of the al The Journal correct Judge STERLE was the State, was one of members of the State

> PE An envious bio

An envious biog the drematist, came tember, 1831, and a only thing he ever di by some body else." Mr. Conway ren lington, when quest ventared farther that fight;" and Gen. Gr

he tradition of Bi The Courier Je example set it some phrase "accidental Etymologically thera it is both picturesqu Senator Spene highwayman while Hills late in June. Senator Spencer is I how there should be

The Boston G Secret of Mr. Selign Union Hotel at Sa snoter. "The affi the Globe, "was re Selign an's nose." Sam Sinclair, New York Tribune 230,000 a year, wa charged from the l lost his money in Custom-House was

Gen. Sherman the Custom-House that the Khedive the occasion of he he "hasn't got me on the necklace, on the neckiace, as take it on his pay the Punch comman knowledge acolatest fashions. This: "The compagnars corranged dresses—carely deffrontery."

graphs for the B plary young fello home, and does side. He has been the worst creditable Burdett yet. Gen. Comly is large, indeed, the appreciate him, as Clucinnati Augus Gen. Comly is alre

lalands. He is t Charles Wynd who once made th pursuing a prospe drives his man-pi night plays in "I Tobacre. "Pink nastiest play seen

Mr. Alger, lished "Life of may not-know he Times says: "L once by informing 'Life of Edwin for anything dies ter is a sermon, w

Colorado have 1 gether would give 5 and Florida have 5 a 4 members would 1 b, New Hampshire at, and Kansas, five makers. ers, 2 of whom ast the vote of that bers would give 5 mia, and Connecti-, 8 of each, or 9 in of these States; 4 votes from each give the votes of uld give 20 votes notwithstanding all voted the other

t the dangers of cornner. In 1801, after a member, who was of a State, stated to a "If Mr. JEFFERhat he will retain the gton, in Deleand will give two d) his approval, I will low, and know of two The effect of it will e additional votes,

Mr. JEFFERSON GAVE 5, the support given. CLAY, and by which JACESON, was the of bargain and sale with great truth de-of the present Consti-ross injustice, and its people of all voice in

of Public Works has which THE TRIBUNE and has made a couf. those portions of owners refused to The Supreme Court ent case in Hyde was not vitiated ent binding. ey, the city can in time collect

regard to Wabash at between Twenty-th streets was laid , and is still in very he gap between Twen-y-ninth (which is now which one could ering the life of men uld be a few obstinate luntarily enter into on of the street,

claims money has not de-claims money has not hose who have claimed millions of the original ed by the Geneva Com-United States Treasury day, in which it was in-gress and public men vernment too large an where he was stop (the American Consul), the conversation Gen. If in regard to the Ale-

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aid the ex-President with will explain to you. At it the sum awarded would set the most obvious and for compensation—those vered by insurance or by a Congress said to the in-a cannot have a portion of

an was given by the part of the increase re-surbs to the metropoli-

meh s rast city, but great care is taken with the satisty regulations to keep the public streets in good condition, and to carry off the sewage. Four-teen thousand men, with 6,000 horses, are daily, or raffer nightly, employed in cleaning the streets, and their labors are supplemented by the work of crossing-aweepers and "street-orderlies," or boys who are employed during the day in collecting manure from the business streets. The streets of London are cleaned by contractors, the work being done at night, and the refuse which cannot be utilized is carried in barges to the mouth of the Thames and dumped into the sa. The outlying districts of London have increased rapidly in population within the last ten or twenty years, rapid transit, elevated and underground railways, athunlating the growth of the city in that direction.

Gen. Grant was not greatly impressed with the excellence of English dinners. One of the London press-gang called on him at Gen. Ba-

London press-gang called on him at Gen. Bapar's (the American Consul). The interviewer worked up to the question uppermost in an Englishman's mind—good eating and drinking—and observed:

"You ought to be a great judge on the dinner question now; don't you think we can dine better as a rale in the United States than here?"

"Well, the dinners are good enough here, but I think they are better in America. Our markets offer a more varied supply of provisions. Here the dinners are nearly all the same, wherever you go."

"That is partly the fault of the cooks, who persist in sending up the same old dishes year after year."

The conversation passed by degrees to DIS-RABLI, when the interlocutor asked what GRANT

thought of him:

"I have met him," said the General, "and find him a very clever man, in your English sense. He seems to be thoroughly posted about our country. We were talking about Mexico last night, and he expressed a wish that we had kept Mexico after the close of our war with her. I said that there was a party in our country which had always opposed the annexation of Mexico; but that the Mexican people would welcome annexation, for it would more than double the value of their property and give them a quiet and secure Government."

erry and give them a quiet and secure Government."

"The old question is reviving again, I see."

"Yes; and it will always be coming up until it is settled. A clever man, I should think, is Lord BEACONSFIELD, though I should think a sufferer physically. He seems to me a man who could put up with any amount of insult or unnopularity if he were pursuing an end, and would patiently wait for the result."

"He has been unpopular enough in his day."

"Perhaps so; but your public men here get fair play. It is different with us. A man has only to be put into a public position to be a mark for every calumniator; the object on almost all sides is to destroy him."

That portion of the public which is obliged to use Wabash avenue will rejoice to learn that there is an immediate prospect of having the vacant portions of the street north of Twenty-second street paved. The Department of Public Works opened three bids to-day for paving these vacant places. The lowest bid was that of RAY & WHITNEY, at \$1.25 per square yakd, and the contract was awarded to them.—Evening Journal.

This will be pleasant news to the thousands of persons who drive teams or ride in vehicles on Wabash avenue. About forty mean men who own property on that street have refused to pave in front of their lots, and the consequence is that for two years there have been forty mud holes on Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-second street, very disagreeable to drive through. It is to be hoped that the costs of the assessment proceedings will amount to considerable, as some small punishment for the annoyance and injury to which those curons have put the public and the other property-owners of the avenue should be in-flicted upon them for their excessive selfishness and lack of public spirit.

mad lack of public spirit.

The particulars of the revolting Brownsville scandal, fully reported in Trie Tribuxe some days ago, have traveled as far as Mississippi, and the Columbus Isiaze makes this outrage an offset to those practiced by the Kt-Klux in the South. The Brownsville scandal, it will be remembered, took place at the First Reform Methodist Church in that thriving Illinois villege, and was caused by an untoward incident in some tableaux designed to represent the "Life of Joseph." Mrs. Potiphax—or the boy who acted that part—was largely responsible for the affair. The results were shocking. Ladies fainted on the spot, members dragged their families out of church, and ten or twelve boys were dreadfully beaten. We do not attempt to extenuate this revolting affair; but we are unable to perceive that it offers a sufficient apology for the practice of murder for political opinions in the South.

The death by apoplexy of Judge C. B. Stelle, ex-State Senator from the Mattoon District, removes one of the ablest legislators in the State. The Journal correctly says of him:

Judge Stell was one of the leading lawyers of the State, was one of the ablest negations in the State. The Journal correctly says of him:

Judge Stell was one of the Brownlies, and was a member of the State Senator from the Senatorial term by his death, the depublican party and the Bar of lineads lose ope-of their most honored leaders.

PERSONAL.

An envious biographer relates that Sardou, the death of the party and the Bar of lineads lose one-of their most honored leaders.

An envious biographer relates that Sardou. the dramatist, came into the world the 7th of September, 1831, and adds that this was "about the only thing he ever did without first seeing it don by somebody else."

Mr. Conway remarks that the Duke of Wellington, when questioned about Waterloo, never ventured farther than saying, 'It was a d-d big fight;" and Gen. Grant's reticence is, therefore, the tradition of British Generalship.

The Courier-Journal, emulating a worthy example set it some time ago, has now adopted the phrase "accidental suicide" in its usual practice. Etymologically there can be no objection to it, and it is both picturesque and descriptive.

Senator Spencer was nearly shot for a highwaymsn while he was journeying to the Black.
Hills late in Jane. The people of Alabama, where
Senator Spencer is best known, cannot conceive
how there should have been any mistake in his

The Boston Globe has discovered the real secret of Mr. Seligman's exclusion from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. He is an inveterate shorer. "The affront to the Hebrew race," says the Globe, "was really intended as a snub to Mr.

Sam Sinclair, formerly publis er of the New York Tribune, and in receipt of an income of \$30,000 a year, was one of the clerks recently discharged from the New York Custom-House. He lost his money in speculation. His salary at the Castom-House was \$2,500.

Gen. Sherman still refuses to take from the Custom-House the \$300,000 diamond necklace that the Khedive of Egypt gave his daughter on the occasion of her marriage. The General says he 'hasn't got money to pay State and city taxes' on the neckince, and Fitch doesn't wish to undertake it on his pay of Lieutenant in the navy.

Mr. Punch contributes to the sum of human knowledge some information in regard to the latest fashions. The new order of things is about this: "The complexion—undisguisedly disguised; square corsages—openly cut to the heart; ball-dresses—oarely decent; skirts—tied back with

Mr. Burdett, the writer of funny paragraphs for the Burlington Hawkeye, is an exemplary young fellow. He has an invalid wife at home, and does most of his writing by her bedside. He has been her nurse for years. This is the most creditable thing that has been said of Mr.

Gen. Comly is a big man every way, -so large, indeed, that even a political opponent can appreciate him, as witness the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer: "We regret to hear that Gen. Comly is already on his way to the Sandwich nds. He is too genial a journalist to be so dwiched. There's too much meat in him."

Charles Wyndham, the theatrical manager parsuing a prosperous career in London. He now trives his mail-phaeton in the Park, and at the night plays in "Pink Dominoes" at the Criterion Theatre. "Pink Dominoes" is said to be the nastiest play seen on the British stage for a long time.

Mr. Alger, Anthor of the recently-published "Life of Edwin Forrest," is afraid people may not know he is a clergyman. The New York Times says: "Let us relieve Mr. Alger's mind at cance by informing him that nobody who sees this 'Life of Edwin Forrest' can mistake the author for anything else than a clergyman. Every chapter is a sermon, with a few words about the actor or his plays put at the commencement by way of a text. Moreover, Mr. Alger exhibits upon every page that ignorance of plays and players which is so becoming in the class of clergymen to which he balongs."

DEATH.

The Many Unnatural Apparitions of the Grim Monster Yesterday.

A Locomotive, Entering a Coal-Bank, Sows Destruction Behind It.

Thirty-eight Miners Smothered and Seven Already Dead.

Twenty-two More Expected to Die-Sharon, Pa., the Scene.

A Family of Five Persons Run Over and Killed at Wendell, Mass.

The Bite of a Bee in a Girl's Mouth at Decatur, Ill., Results Fatally.

A Girl in Kansas, Bitten by a Serpent, Wanders Insanely and Perishes. The Kerosene-Can Now the Pavorite

Ambush of the Pool-Killer. MINE DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SEARON, Pa., July 11.—Sharon is in mon to-night over the heartrending catastrophe that oc-curred at the Brookfield coal bank, about two miles from this place, about noon. Seven men lost their lives, and nearly thirty more were suf-

The particulars are these: The Brookfield Coal Company recently completed a tunnel a mile long, at a cost of \$75,000, and laid a track to haul out Three trips were made, but, in the fourth, the tunnel filled with sulphuric gas, and a number of workmen were suffocated. Three men were taken out dead, and twenty-seven in various stages of

suffocation.

The engineer shut of the source of the gas when

The engineer shut off the source of the gas when he found that the tunnel was filling, but not before the brakeman fell off overcome.

Reports reached the Cleveland shaft, and subsequently eight men from that and other mines, under the impression that the miners were still in the tunnel, entered and instantly were overcome. The tunnel having cleared from gas, others cutered and took out three dead and five insensible bodies.

Mr. F. H. Buhl, manager of the mines, is doing all he can to minister to the wants of the injured. The names of the dead are John Jones, mine boss, Miles Davis, Robert Williams, David Jenkins, Richard Jones, John Barter, and John Young. The names of those nearly dead are John Evans, Albert Landis, William W. Jenkins, Evan Hopkins, Thomas W. Williams, Henry G. Lewis, John Beddell, William Roforn, Henry Lewis, William R. Roberts, John S. Evans, Albert Renstaff, John R. Roberts, John S. Evans, Albert Renstaff, John Williams, David R. Williams, Daniel S. Davis, John E. Thomas, David Owens, R. Davis, William Bowen, James Onious, John Davis, and John

out to the open air. In this way thirty-six men were brought out, six of whom were either, dead before reaching the mouth of the bank or died im-

before reacting the mediately after.

Wheatland is a small town on the Eric & Pittsburg Railroad, two miles east of Sharon. The telegraphic facilities are meagre, hence the incorrectness of the first report.

DROWNED.
NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Mrs. Eliza O'Connell, wife of Charles O'Connell, with her child, and Mrs. Mary M. O'Connor, wife of Thomas B. O'Con-nor, and her two children, were drowned at Baton Ronge while attempting to cross the river in a

Shiff.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ottawa. Ill., July 11.—Burton K. Hard, a young man 17 years of age, and son of Dr. Chester Hard, of this city, was drowned this afternoon while shathing in the Illinois River. He was in company with several young men, and it is supposed became exhausted. Another of the party came very near drowning, and while he was being rescued young Hard went down. He stood very high in the community, and his untimely death is to be deeply deplored.

KILLED BY A RATTLESNAKE.

KILLED BY A RATTILESNAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 11.—Yesterday the 16-year-old daughter of J. G. Briess, a farmer of Osborne County, Kan., was missed by her parents, who went into the woods to search for her. After several hours' hunt the girl was found wandering about in a crazy condition, and, on examination, it was discovered that she had been badly bitten in several places by a rattlesnake. She died in a short time in great agony.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

GREENPIELD, Mass., July 11.—The extra engine GREANFIELD, Mass., July 11.—The extra engine and caboose running towards Greenfield on the Fitchburz Railroad at Wendell ran into a team crossing the railroad at that point, killing ira Davis, Mrs. Jonah Davis, his mother, Mrs. Ira Wakefield, Mrs. Engene Brown, and Miss Nellie Lacey. Mrs. Brown lived half an hour. The others were killed instantly, and badly cut up. The locomotive was not running at very great speed. The party were returning home from berrying.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, July 11.—The injuries received by Jack Strain on the Muncle Railroad, engineer at Bowers, yesterday, caused his death at midnight, after the most terrible sufferings. His funeral will take place to-morrow under the anspices of the Knight Templars. Superintendent Worthington and fireman Van-Gierson, who were trightfully bruised and scalded, are pronounced out of canger.

Second Dispatch to The Tribune.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—This mornin Lewis Daniels, a boy 14 years old, was killed at Onelds-street bridge, his head the bridge swung together.

NOT SO REMARKABLE. COUNCIL BLUTTS, Ia., July 11.—A little girl 7 years of age, Katie Wells by name, was fatally burned this evening by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil, with which she was attempting to start a fire.

STEAMER BURNED.

Oswego, July 11.—Steam barge S. S. Ellsworth,
which left here on Monday for Gallon Island,
ourned at Stony Island last night. No lives lost.

AN OLD CLAIM. AN OLD CLAIM.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.—James Spears, of Lafayette, and the Leirs of Reed Case filed a suit to-day in the United States Court to recover \$25,000 claimed to be due as rents for the water-power of the canal at Delphi, Carroll County, under the terms of the Butler compromise of 1846. The parties plaintiff claim to be the original constructors of the water-power under the Internal Improvement law of 1842. The contractors claim that, as the Legislature expressly set apart and appropriated the rents derived from such water-power to the payment of their claim, and as the canal and such water-power have been sold, they are entitled to a decree of court providing for the payment of their claim out of meney derived from the sale of the canal and such water-power.

RAILROADS.

DIVIDING THEIR BUSINESS.

DIVIDING THEIR BUSINESS.

The representatives of the Western connections of the four New York trunk-lines held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city yesterday to agree upon a division of the business received from the New York pooled lines.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., and was organized by the election of J. Q. A. Bean, General Fæight-Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, as President, and J. Whitmore, General Manager of the International Fast-Freight General Manager of the International Fast-Freight
Line, as Secretary. As it was discovered that the
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad had
no representative present, an adjournment was
had until 3 o'clock p. m. On reassembiling the roll was called, and the following roads were found to be represented.
Michigan Central, J. Q. A. Bean, General FreightAcent. and Mr. J. A. Grier, Assistant General
Freight Agent: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
John Newell, General Manager, and Charles M.
Gray, Assistant General Freight Agent: Indianapolis & St. Louis, John C. Noyes, General Freight
Agent; Missourl Pacific, A. A. Talmadge, General
Superintendent, and James Hill, General Freight
Agent; Ohio & Mississippi, William Duncan, General Freight Agent; Great Western, of Canada, G.
B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent; Canada Soutscru, W. H. Perry, General Freight Agent; New
York Central, W. H. Cunumings, General Freight
Agent, Indianapolis, Lucien Hills, General Freight Agent; Agent; Geveland, Columbus, Cincinnan & Indianapolis, Lucien Hills, General Freight Agent; Wabash, John M. Osboro, General Freight Agent;
Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur, John S. Cook, General Manager; Baltimore & Ohio, Casaius M.
Wicker, Assistant General Freight Agent; Erie,
E. R. Wadsworth, General Agent; Grand Trunk,
C. B. Peck. Assistant General Freight Agent; Allantic & Great Western, J. H. Devereaux, Fresident, and G. G. Cochran, General Freight Agent;
Chicimant, Lafayette & Chicaco, H. A. Fage, General Freight Agent. Besides these there were representatives present from all the roads leading west
from Chicago. The following gentlemen representing fast freight lines were also present: Sh.
B. Carson, General Manager White Line: J. Whitemore, General Manager White Line: J. Whitemore, General Manager of the Western Dupatch;
J. W. Musson, Canada Southern Line; R. Tenbroeck,
Agent, Blue Line: Thomas Lewis, Agent Great
Western Dispatch. Albert Fink, Commissioner of
the New York Pool and, the Southern Rate Association, also g

1847.

It was further resolved, that the Committee appointed at this meeting be requested to meet at Nisagara Falis Tuesday, the 24th inst., in order that as early an agreement as possible may be arrived at by them.

Another resolution was adopted instructing all parties concerned in this movement to furnish themselves with all the necessary facts and figures in relation to the important questions to be con-

Another resolution was adopted instructing all parties concerned in this movement to furnish themselves with all the necessary facts and figures in relation to the important questions to be considered at that meeting. From stalk with the representatives of the Western roads, it looks as if they were willing to try the experiment as outlined above, but a majority of them have very little confidence in the ultimate success of the scheme.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD RATE ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. This meeting was of more than ordinary importance, as during the past month complications had arisen in regard to rates which required adjustment. Reports had been current for some time past that the Hamibal & St. Joe at yesterday. Southwesters and claimed to have maintained the rates as stipulated by the pool. If the Wabash Road in cutting the rates to Toledo. The representatives of the Hamibal & St. Joe at yesterday: and claimed to have maintained the rates as stipulated by the pool. If the Wabash Road chose to cut, and bear fall the loss, it had no means of preventing it. The representatives of the extent that doem doing latery. The advisability of admitting the rates to the theorem of the conduction of the conduction of the rates to Toledo. Herefore no through figures to to leddone to prevent the Wabash from cutting the rates to the extent it had been current of the conduction of the conduction of the rates of the extent that doem doing latery. The advisability of admitting the rates to the extent it had been doing latery. The advisability of admitting the root of the rates of the extent that doem doing latery to Toledo. Herefore no through figures to Toledo. Herefore no through figures to Toledo were made by the pool.

The following new tariff was adopted: Wheat from Magouri River points to St. Louis, 23-cents per 100 pounds; to Chicago, 28 cents, All grain, except wheat, to St. Louis being reduced 2 cents. All of more than ordinary impertance, as during the past month complications had arisen in regard to rates which required adjustment. Reports had been current for some time past that the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad find been assisting the Wabash Road in cutting the rates to Toledo. The representatives of the Hannibal & St. Joe at yesterday's meeting emphatically denied the above charges, and claimed to have maintained the rates as stipulated by the pool. If the Wabash Road chose to cut, and bear all the loss, it had no means of preventing it. The representatives of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were not entirely satisfied with this explanation, but could bring no positive proof against the Hannibal & St. Joe. All were agreed that something had to be done to prevent the Wabash from cutting the rates to the extent it had been doing lately. The advisability of admitting the Wabasa to the pool was discussed, but no conclusion reached. A concession was made, however, by re-establishing rates to Toledo. Heretofore no through figures to Toledo were made by the pool.

The following new tariff was adopted: Wheat, from Massourl River points to St. Louis, 23 cents per 100 founds; to Chicago, 28 cents; to Toledo, 27 cents. This tariff is lower than the old one; the wheat rate to St. Louis being reduced 2 cents, and to Chicago 2 cents. The grain rate is reduced 4 cents to St. Louis and 4 cents to Chicago, and change in the rates on live stock was also made as follows: From Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Atchison to Chicago, 67% cents; to St. Louis and the Southwestern points. But they accepted them rather than imperil the existence of the combination, which, in spite of frequent complications, has proved beneficial to the roads, and put money in their pockets. They think that after a while these difficulties can be satisfactory to the Chicago roads as to those from other points. The next meeting of the Association will be held in this city or the 31st of this month, when the matter will again come up for discussio

EARNINGS. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York furnishes an advance sheet of the gross earn-

s of the western rougs	for the mor	the or an
follows:		
The state of the state of the state of	1877.	1876.
chison, Top. & Santa Fe	\$135,084	\$146,7
rl., C., Rap. & Northern	69, 357	100.7
nada Southern	150, 236	ø111.0
cago & Alton	382,522	451.0
icago, Mil. & St. Paul	589,000	877.6
Mt. V.& Del. & branches	24,028	23.2
nver & Rio Grande	38,915	30, 4
and Trunk of Canala	611, 319	683, 2
at Western of Canada	259, 405	290, 5
ianapolis, B. & Western.	85,090	128,0
. & Great Northern	73,600	64, 9
scuri Pacific	319,417	3(3, 1
souri, Kansas & Texas	258, 123	233, 1:
L., A. & T. H. branches.	34,867	37.2
L., Iron Mt. & S	304, 362	252, 6
L., K. C. & North	171,856	228,7
L. & San Francisco	97,778	106,6
edo, Peoria & Warsaw	80,010	135. 83
bash	335, 227	399, 43
Patal Total	24 000 104	#4 00r m

The gross earnings for the six months ending tane 30 were as follows:

8, 9°0, 517 173, 8:29 192, 965 709, 531 566, 8:28 6, 887, 3:30 1, 751, 929 1, 417, 840 235, 524 1771, 3:46 611, 310 1, 492, 756 693, 3:65 2, 129, 353 ...\$25,388,569 TEXAS TRAFFIC. Special Dispatch to Tae Tribune.
Sr. Louis, July 11.—A large meeting of railroad officials interested in Texas business took place here to-day for the purpose of equalizing rates to

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.
LOUISVILLE Ky., July 11.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company, the earnings for the last facal year were found to be over \$330,000 above the interest of the bonded debt. One handred and tairty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for a dividend of one-half per cent, and the remainder devoted to the reduction of the liabilities of the Company.

The managers of the Kankakee Line and the rep-resentatives of the roads forming the combination held their regular mouthly meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Nothing of public im-

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad expects to take several train-loads of people to the Baptist and Methodist Sunday-school picnic at La-Baptist and Methodist Sunday-school picnic at Laports to-day.

The trouble which has existed for some time between the Reckuk & Des Moines and the Des Moines & Fort Dudge Railway Companies brought about a conflict between the workmen of each at Des Moines. Tuesday. The new iron bridge of the former road over the river having been completed, their track-layers commenced laying rails to the depot over a new right of way. The other Company sought to stop the work by tearing up the rails, and, while successful at first, the workmen of the Keckuk & Des Moines Road were reinforced and accomplished their purpose. One man was struck on the foot with an iron bar, and was about to retailate when the police interfered.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Orangemen_A Bough Killed_Prepara-tions for To-Day_Hope of Perfect Order_

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tokento, Ont., July 11.—Orang men will assemble to-morrow forenoon in Knox Church for divine service, where it is expected the Rev. Mr. Daudiet will preach. Part of the city police will rendezvous at Central Station and the water-police at their station on Water front—both bodies armed ready to meet any emergency that may arise. Earnest wishes are expressed in favor of peace, and it is hoped there will be a complete absence of undue excitement.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at Quebec barracks gate this afternoon, which resulted in the death of a young man named John McKeown, aged 23, of a party who interfered with a guard on duty at the gate, and who, with others, attempted to force his way into the barracks. It appears that ten or fifteen young men, all English-speaking, congregated in front of the gate where one of the volunteers was posted, and attempted to force that way in Two other members of the grant. volunteers was posted, and attempted to force their way in. Two other members of the guard came hastily to the relief of their comrade; and, their way in. Two other members of the gnard came hastily to the relief of their comrade; and, in the meantme, McKeown had hold of the santine's bayonet, and it was while struggling to wrest the weapon from the volunteer that he received a wound through the left side of his chest, from the the effects of which he died in ten minutes. The bayonet entered the shoulder, and it is supposed penetrated the heart. The guard who inflicted the wound belongs to the Sixty-fifth Regiment. He is a French Canadian of Irish extraction named Fitzpatrick. Parties who saw the occurrence say the volunteer was acting strictly on the defensive. The crowd of roughs were abusive and peited the volunteers with atones. Shortly before McKeown fell, one of the sentinels fred into the crowd who were throwing stones. The sentinel said the rifle was loaded with a blank cartridge. McKeown was a disreputable blackgnard, and belonged to an organized gang of robbers and thieves called the Black Horse Gang. Both men were Cataolics, and the affair had no connection with Orangeism.

A double guard has been placed on the barracks. There will be several Orange excursions—one to Cornwall and one to Lachute. The Brockville excursion will not come off, as the Grand Trunk Railroad anthorities have not received the guarantee demanded from the excursionists. The guard in charge of the armories is under arms until after the 12th. Up to 10 p. m. to night everything wis tranquil. The armories are centres of attraction, but the crowds are peaceably disposed, and evidently drawn to those points from curiosity.

OTTAWA, July 11.—The Government has had communication with the Provincial authorities of Quebec, with reference to the preservation of the peace in Montreal to-morrow, the result being that the commandants of the districts and of the garrisons of Kingston and Quebec have been directed to have everything in readiness to and the civil power, if called on by the Mayor and Magistrates, it is confidently believed, also, that the battalions in the city will b

needed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Jonn, N. B., July 11.—The Tricgraph appeared this morning in its full size, and was printed on the first steam press erected since the fire. The St. Adacona Insurance Company meets its policy-holders to-morrow, and will ofter one-quarter cash, and notes bearing interest at three, six, and nine months for the balance.

To the Western Associated Press.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12-1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region, higher pressure, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the northwestern districts by falling baromete and winds shifting to southerly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO, July 11.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rs. Westher.

6:53a m. 29.94 66 68 N. E., fresh. Clear. 11:18a, m. 30.08 69 49 E., fresh. Clear. 2:00p. m. 30.06 70 44 E., fresh. Clear. 8:53p. m. 50.05 70 48 S. E., fresh. Clear. 9:00p. m. 30.05 69 61 S. E., fresh. Clear. 10:18p. m. 30.07 67 64 S. E., fresh. Clear. Maximum thermometer, 75; minimum, 68.

SERRAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 11- Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, July 11.—The Open Board of brokers dissolved this afternoon. CLEVELANCE, O., July 11.—The Normal Music

CLEVELANCE, O., July 11.—The Normal Music School, heretofore held annually at Watertown and Binghamton, N. Y., now in session at Mead-ville, Pa., is largely attended from all parts of the United States.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 11.—Bowpoin College to-day conferred the degree of LL. D. on the Hon. Alpheus Felch, class of 1829, ex-Governor, ex-United States Sensior, and ex-Judge of Michigan.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—The Institute Company have sued the State for \$1,708,000 alleged to be due for work done on the levees.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—The first bale of cotton this season was received to-day from Brownsville, Tex. Weight, 475 pompts. Raised on the plantation of Marion & Fallon, Cameron County.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL.

New Yons, July 11.—It is stated that the Delaware & Hudson Company has resolved to issue a mortgage of ten militons upon its property. It is said that the proceeds of the bonds are to be used in taking care of leases, taking up outstanding obligations, and furnishing funds to tide over the present depression in coal interests.

New York, July 11.—The President of the Delaware & Hudson Casal Company; says that the Company has no thought of shouldering a ten militon mortgage yet.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Cowardly and Treacherous Murderer Apprehended in Kentucky.

His Trial Proving a Farce, Judge Lynch Ismes a Habeas-Corpus.

Execution of a Colored Man-Slayer at Harrisburg, Pa.

A Green-Robed Senator of the Night. Blooming Species Near Hunts-

LYNCH, C. J.

LYNCH, C. J.

Special Dispace to The Tribune.

Nashville. Tenn., July 11.—A Nashville American special from Bowling Green, Ky., says: Allen County has recently been the scene of a horrible crime. At Point Olive, some ten miles from Scottsville, the county seat. Miss Barton was missed from her home, and no tidings could be learned of her whereabouts for a week, when her dead body was found in a secluded spot not far from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Stark, with two bullet-holes in her head and her body in an advanced stage of decomposition. Investigation pointed to a criminal intimacy between her and Stark, and to him as her murderer. He was arrested and placed under guard at Scottsville, and his preliminary trial commenced yesterday. This afternoon the stays-driver from Scottsville beings intelligence in the learner in

BIG SNEAK-THIEVERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, July 11.—An adroit piece of sneakthievery was committed to-day. The open-work romrailing above the counter in the office of J. B. irons alling above the counter in the office of J. B.
Colgate & Co., bankers, No. 47 Wall street, has
been broken in two places for some time
past. In front there has been a
small hole not large enough for the
passage of a human hand. At the side the hole
was of sufficient size to admit two hands at once.
At noon to day a package containing twenty-two
\$100 greenbacks, on top of which was a certified
check on the Manufacturers' Bank for \$3,000, was
lying on the counter within range of the smaller
hole. At 2 o'clock the package and the check were
missed, and all subsequent search for thom proved
unavailing. It is supposed that some advoit thief,
taking advantage of the bustle of business, inserted his cane in the break, and, drawing the
package within reach, made off with it. The firm
has absolutely no clue. The check has been stopped,
and the matter has been placed in the hands of
detectives, but they have very little hope of rerecovering the greenbacks. Mr. Colgate was for,
several years President of the Gold Board.

HANGED. HARRISBURA, July 11.—Frank Wilson (colored), who murdered John B. Rudy, in Harrisburg, in June, 1876, was executed in the jail here this morning. His spiritual advisers were with him until 12 o'clock last night. Wilson partook of a light breakfast at half-past 6 this morning, having light breakfast at balf-past 6 this morning, having rested very little during the night. At 10:13 the condemned, accompanied by his spiritual advisers, mounted the scaffold, when the Rev. Mr. Clark offered up prayer in his behalf, in which Wilson frequently joined. At the conclusion of the prayer, the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say, and being answered in the negative, the ropes and cap were adjusted. The drop fell at 10:20. His neck was broken and his struggles were very brief. Life was pronounced extinct at 10:40. Wilson confessed his crime some days since.

INDICTED. Sr. Lovis, Mo., July 11. -The Glo Waynesville, Mo.. special says the Grand Jury has indicted another train-wrecker who has not previously been known in the case. His name is James Woodward, and he is said to be a gambler James Woodward, and he is said to be a gambler of the worst class, and a border-ruffian of the most pronounced type. He is now in jail at Rolla for the violation of the United States law, but will probably be surrendered to the State anthorities to answer to the graver charge of murder. Gloson, Green, Street, Long, and Oliver will probably not be arraigned until Friday or Saturday, when their attorneys will probably ask for a continuance till the October term, which is likely to be granted.

TRAIN-ROBBERS. STRACUSE, N. Y., July 11. - Sheriff Meldrane arrested a gang of railway thieves at Warner's Sta-tion, Central Railroad, while in the act of throwtion. Central Railroad, while in the act of throwing a valuable case of slik out of a fraight-car. The
gang was composed of Edward Wait, engineer of
the Central Railroad, William Sprang, and Scoville
Dickerson, brakemen. It is believed that the rest
of the gang will be caught. The medius operandi
has been for employes of the road to throw of valuable cases of goods from freight-trains in the
night, which were secreted by accomplices.
Thousands of dollars worth of goods have been
stolen in this manner.

A CURIOUS CASE. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—In the trial of the bank burglars at Northampton to-day, T. H. Sweetser, of Boston, senior counsel for the desweeter, or withdrew at the beginning of the morning session because of the ruling of the Judge depriv-ing the defense of an exception taken the previous ing the defense of an exception taken the previous day. After the prosecution had introduced witnesses the prosecution treated, and the defense astonished everybody by declining to present any evidence or pica, although they had summoned a large number of witnesses. Counsel for the Commonwealth argued the case, showing corroborations of Edson's testimony. The Judge's charge to the jury was postponed to the morning.

FAXON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Columbus, O., June 11.—Idle and sensation COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—Idle and sensational reports have been sent from here pretending to give the amount of the defalcations of Faxon, late teller, and Frank McClelland, a bookkeeper in the banking-house of Bartlet & Smith. The investigation has not yet been completed, and the amount is not yet known to the officers of the bank. The reports that Faxon had gone to Canada, and that a demand had been made on a certain gambling-house for \$10,000 lost by Faxon, is equally without foundation. The reports are niterly without foundation.

A MISSOURI EPISODE. Sr. Louis, July 11.—On Friday last Mrs. John Green, living near Roanoke, Randolph County, Me., was shot by her husband and mortally wound-ed. Green claimed it was an accident, but Mrs. ed. Green claimed it was an accident, but Mrs. Green asserted it was not, and shortly afterwards died. Her father had Green arcested, and he was taken to Huntsville for examination. Monday night some fifty men took Green from the custody of the people, and hung him to a tree near by. It is said Green's intimacy with snother woman caused him to murder his wife. They leave seven children.

IN THE WAY. IN THE WAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 11.—The Tribune's Washington special says Joseph Davis, Mayor of Tuscalossa, Ala., who was an important witness against the Southern counterfeiters, has been poisoned. Davis was formerly a Secret-Service officer, and arrested the prisoners. Several other witnesses have been assassinated recently. SETTLED.

St. Albans, Vt., July 11.—The bondsmen of McAllister, the defaulting Custom-House Deputy, have paid up the total defalcation, amounting to about \$1,680. Private individuals lose about \$1,500 in loans, etc. McAllister surrendered all the property known to be in his possession for the benefit of his creditors. SNEAK THIEVERY.

New York, July 11.—The banking firm of James B. Colgate was robbed to-day of a check for \$3,000 on the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, and \$2,200 in bank notes. The payment of the check has been stopped. The robbery was probably the work of a sneak thief. DEATH-WARRANT. NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 11.—Jules Guideg has been convicted of the murder of John Bells Aug. 25, 1876. The death-warrant was signed by the Governor to-day. He is to be hung July 25 in St. Charles Parish.

A CONVICT INSANE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIA, Ind., July 11.—The Sonthgate
Bank robber under sentence of seven years in the
Penitentiary seems to have become insune.

A CABINET EXCURSION. READERS, Pa., July 11.—Arrangements have been made for the proposed visit of some of the members of President Hayes' Cabinet to the during the latter part of the present month. Secretary-of-State Evarts and Attorney-General Devens have signified their intentions of being among the party. They will leave Washington July 16, and run to Philadelphis by way of the Baltimore, York & Columbia. They pass the night there at the Continental Hotel, and will on the 17th go to Allentown, Bethiehem, and Mauch Chunk, over the Philadelphis & Reading Eailroad, accompanied by Mr. Lorenz, Chief Engineer. Returning to Pottswille, they will pass the night at the Mansion House as the ruesits of the Philadelphia & Reading. On the 18th the party will visit several of the Collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. After that they will proceed to Reading, where they will be the guests of Dr. B. Handoiph Kelm, at his beautiful home. "Edgemont." on Mount Penn. In the evening there will be a reception from 8:30 to 11 o'clock, given at Mr. Kelm's residence, where our citizens will have the pleasure of greeting the distinguished party. They will leave for Washington via Harrisburg on the 19th.

JOURNALISTIC. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—The stockholders the Daily Post to-day unanimously agreed to arti-cles for consolidation with the Daily Tribuse, and there is no doubt now of the consummation of the

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, July 11. - Steamships Darien, De Ruyter, and Denmark, from New York, have ar-New York, July 11 .- Arrived, steamship Vic

CEASE RACKING THE SYSTEM with drastic cathartics and hurtful salivants, and use that rational and genial recuperant, Hostetter's Stomach Blitters, the success of which in the eradication of disease and the building up of feeble constitutions has utterly confuted the preposterous medical theorists who insisted on the rationality of depleting the fearms in order to restore it to health. depleting the frame in order to restore it to healt! Appetite, casy digestion, regular evacuations, a matural flow of bile, are as sure a result of the use of the finest of America's invigorants as increased loss of power and irritation of the system were of the old exhausting method. The new era of medical treatment imagurated by the bitters is indeed a happy one for the sick and feeble, for it has not only placed health within their result.

Unfading Loveliness belongs only to the immortals, but whoever use the fragrant Sozodont can at least defy time to in-jure one of the elements of beauty, a good set of teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts he very best; six for \$6; can be finished as easily is hemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street

For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffers' nequaled "French Catarrh Care." Trial and amples free to all. Office 70 State-st. Perley Jeffers

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrnp" for hildren while teething. It cures dysentery and liarrhoa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. MEDICAL.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

That the well-known and highly-esteemed Jam Ginger Root could be so eleganity compounded blended with the cholcest aromatics and gent French Brandy as to produce a family medicine and to vast and specific a range in the treatment of the

SANFORD'S

JAMAICA

GINGER is tried for the first time. Of all the agreeable and of fective contributions to medical science none approa-ts in popular favor. As a prompt and never-faill remedy in

COLDS AND CHILLS,

it is superior to every other medicine heretofo Composition. Hot Drops. Pennyroyal Tes, and no possets are put aside ferever, once this compound enters the house. It dispels FEVERISH SYMPTOMS,

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC

Symptoms, Pains in the Limbs, Coldness of the Ex-tremitles, Chilis and Fever are banished as by magic. It has been and is the

GUARDIAN ANGEL of thousands. It has prevented more serious cases of Catarrh, Throat, and Lung Difficulties, and dangerous diseases and aliments of the bowels and digestive or-gans than many would care to believe. Its value can-not be over-estimated, any more than its uncfulness can be limited. It is of universal application. It is a

SUMMER BEVERAGE

of the best kind. It is healthy, refreshing, stimulating, and quenches thins as nothing else will. It cannot be significantly appreciated by the above the light paper of the laboration of the significant property of the signif

\$500 REWARD will be paid for a bottle of any other Extract or Ensence of Jannica Ginger if found equal to it in fine finver, purity, and prompt medicinal effect. Sold by all Wholeanle and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages to obtain the trial bottles for free distribution. WERS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED. Messrs Wexes & Potter:

Gentlemen: Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Fleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least beneath, my physician recommended one of your COLLENS VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been sole to attend to my bonnehold affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted.

Xours respectfully.

Mrs. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAYD, Me., April 21, 1876.

A Single COLLINS: VOLTAIC PLASTER, for Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbress, and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spices, Bowels, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles is equal to an army of dectors and acres of plants and shrabs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on re-ceipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WHEES & POTTEE, Proprietors, Buston, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

West End Dry Goods House. Madison and Peoria-sts.

Summer Cloaks

TO BE SLAUGHTERED! For the next 30 days we will sell all our Linen Suits, Percale Suits, and Polonaises, also Cashmere and Drap d'Etc Cloaks for less than the cost of material. These goods are all of our own make, and are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Linen Suits, in 3 pieces, for \$2.50.
Linen Basques and Overskirts for \$3, formerly sold for \$6.
Linen Basques and Overskirts, nicely embroidered, \$3.50, former price \$7.
Linen Suits, in 3 pieces, handsomely embroidered, \$4; usual price \$8.
Brown Percale Suits, 3 pieces

Brown Percale Suits, 3 pieces \$2.75.

\$2.75.

Brown and Blue Percale Polonaises, \$4 and \$4.50; sold for \$8 and \$9.

Linen Suits elegantly embroidered, in 3 pieces, with knite plaiting, \$5 and \$5.50; sold for \$10.

Cashmere Cloaks, extra long, lace trimmed, \$5.

Cashmere Cloaks, richly trimmed and wide fring, \$6 and \$7.

Cashmere Cloaks, richly trimmed and wide fringe, \$6 and \$7; former price \$12.

Drap d'Ete Cloaks, elegantly trimmed in the latest designs, \$8 and \$10; former price \$18 and \$20.

Drap d'Ete Dolmans, in all the newest shapes, richly trimmed, \$8 and \$10; usual price \$16 to \$22.50. SILK CLOAKS.

25 Silk Cloaks at \$8.50, worth \$16. 35 Silk Cloaks at \$10 and \$12, worth \$25. 25 Silk Cloaks at \$14 and \$16.50, worth \$28. 20 Silk Cloaks at \$20, former price \$35. Parasols at Almost Half Price.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (6. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. B., for

of Morton St. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND. Wed. July 18, 11
LABRADOR, SANGLIER ... Wed. July 25, 6;
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including in TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, \$100; Sepond Cabin, Third Cabin, \$25. ird Cabin, \$35, teerage, \$38, including wine, bedding, and utensits to PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England:
First Cabin, \$55 to \$100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, \$65; Third Cabin, \$35; Steamage \$77, Including everything as above.
Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passes.

gers.
For passage and freight applyso
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 56 Broadway
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatiantic line sailing under the Ameri-can Plag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Salling ever twelve days, alternately from PHILADRIPHIA and NEW YORK, DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit.

Gen'l Agenta, 119 East Randolph at, Chicago, W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

ETHIOPIA. July 14. 8 am | BOLIVIA July 28. 7 am VICTORIA. July 21. 2 pm | DEVONIA, Aug. 4, more New York to Glasgow. Liverpool, or Londondery, Cabina 95 to 580. Intermediate, \$35; secarge, 23. New York to Southaupton and London: ELIYSIA. July 21. 2 pm. 10 TOPIA. Aug. 4 more Cabina 853, to 870; Steerage, 825.

Drafts issued for any amount at a current rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS 96 Washington 4. STATE LINE.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ENGLAND, July 7, 1:30 p. m. | ERIR, July 31, 1 p. m.

SPAIN, July 14, 8:30 a. m. | EGTFT, July 31, 1 p. m.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA, July 5, 11 a. m. | GREECE, July 18, 10 s. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 20s, currency. Drafts for El and upwards on Grees Britain and ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark ot.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct. SOMERSET, Western. Thursday, July 13
ARIAGON, Symons. Thermoday, July 13
ARIAGON, Symons. Thermodate, \$45; Steerage 553.
Excursion tockets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage 653.
Excursion tockets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage 653.
Excursion tockets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage 653.
Excursion taken 52.
Excursion taken 52.
Excursion taken 53.
Excu North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Suta-tay from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-sa., Hobokes, Sales of passages-From New York to Southampton, condon, Bave, and Bremen, first cables, 5100, recons-abin, 500, gold; steerage, 530 currency For fredgas r passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

WHITE STAR LINE carrying the Mall, between NEW YORK and LIVES OOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 North Clerk, ALPRED LAGENORES, General Westers Agent Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Whe require Perfect-Fixing Fine Dress Shi do well to leave their measures at 173 Kass Mi for six of EXEFS CUSTON SHIRTA, price very best. No obligation to take any shirt unless perfectly satisfactory.

YAL BAKING

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Barries Powner, that to day throughout the sountry it stant as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and such the kitchens of the best Housekeevers in the country. Thouseheed of the very best families in the city and testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better blocule, rolls, cakes, pounding, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The lagredients that enter into the use of all healthy and nutritions. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will a themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It counts the expet strength of nowder.

Absolutely Pure.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Business Decreasing Among the Banks---Clearings, \$2,900,000.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular-Provisions Stronger, but Lard Closes Weak.

Wheat Pirmer-Corn Easter-Oats Turn Bownware -Carn Hoving Out Freely-Hogs

FINANCIAL.

and for bank accommodations was light, actions of all kinds were restricted. The hank clearings were only \$2,900,000, and this low figure is an accurate register of the ebb of business of all kind. There is some call from the country for currency, and some applications for redis-count, but they are not considerable. The banks are more than able to meet the applications they receive fer advances, but ne anxiety exists to ex-tend discount lines, as the near future is believed to have in it the promise of considerable monetary

banks to regular customers. Loans on call range from 4 per cent upwards. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per \$1,000 premium.

BATIONAL PINANCES.

The accounts of the Treasury for the fiscal year just closed will not be balanced till July 15, but the returns already in will not be materially affected by those still to be received. A dispatch to the New York Times gives this summary of the receives for the fiscal year just closed, compared with the receiver for the receiver for the receiver.

(or the preceding facal year:
1877.
1877.
1878.
1848.071.085 \$130, 430, 410
184.700, 731 18, 482, 279
20, 700, 331 22, 447, 880
2874.820, 482, 038 \$271, 325, 678 ion in favor of the last year of \$13,551,202. These figures would be considerably increased if he saving in the amount required for payment of interest on the public debt be added. Thus it will be seen that while the receipts show a falling off of \$10, 150, 500, the expenditures show a reduction of \$13, 551, 202, which is within \$3,000,000 of the amount deficient in receipts, and this difference of \$3,000,000 will be overcome by the saving made in the amount paid for interest on the public debt.

SJ. 000, 000 will be overcome by the saving made in the amount paid for interest on the public debt.

Call Loans.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

Otherway, Ia., July 9. —Having had a controversy in regard to what constitutes a call loan, we have mutually agreed to leave it to The Tribume.

Otherway agreed to leave it to The Tribume to decide. Will you be kind enough to explain what it means? Also, please state for what length of time moreny, which is quoted in the financial news at 11/62 per cent, is loaned? If a man can get 8 to 10 per cent per annum for his money from private individuals, or 4% per cent in gold by purchasing Government bonds, I cannot see why he should thend it at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum, as my friend thault at 1/422 per cent per snum friend thault at 1/422

the world. The great convenience to the capi-ist of having his money in such shape that it can instantly realized, and the fact that such loans are made only on the best security, operate to keep the rate of interest very low when the money mar-ket is easy. But in times of financial stringency the rates for call loans frequently go very high. The Government bonds and the regular 8@10 per cent commercial paper; of which our correspondent speaks, compete very little, if at all, with call loans. Each is generally sought by captaints of a different kind. Government bonds are taken as an investment for years; ordinary commercial paper as an investment for months; call

Receiver Joel Parker, in pursuance of the Chan-celler's order, has brought sure against the follow-ing stockholders and Directors of the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance Company: William M. Force, President, \$20,000; Charles C. Lathron, Force, President, \$20,000; Charles C. Lathrov, Vice-President, \$70,000; Thomas B. Peddie, \$10,000; George Peters, \$15,000; estate of D. M. Wilson, \$20,000; Jeremiah Counceller, \$10,000; James G. Barnet, \$10,000; and John H. Kase, \$7,000. The write are returnable before Judge Depue, of Newark, on Tuesday next, but the trial will probably be postponed until September. The defendants have secured the services of half a dozen of the most prominent lawyers in New Jersey, and are determined to fight to the bitter end. They sold their stock to the Directors of the Hope at an advance of 50 per cent, and received therefor bonds and mortgages held by the New Jersey Mutual Life, which reduced the assets of the latter Company \$200,000,—a deficiency, it is claimed, that was never made good by their successors, and which was the beginning of the troubles which caused the ruin of the Company. Before instituting these suits, Ludlow McCarter, attorney for the New Jersey Mutual, obtained an opinion from Mr. Barker Gummere, of Trenton, that they could be maintained. Should a decision be rendered in favor of the Receiver, suits will be brought against the other former stockholders.

GOVERNMENT BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK.

EXCHANGE.

The plan proposed by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange for dealings in Government bonds will come up for rejection or adoption in about a fortnight. The proposed regulation is as follows:

The Lith and last days of each mouth shall be known as "settling days," and transactions may be made on my day within those periods for settlement on those days respectively, and without interest.

Transactions made for the account on settling day, unless for cash, shall be considered as for the next secount.

Transactions made for the account on settling day, unless for cash, shall be considered as for the next secount.

Margins of 2 per cent may be called by either party. On the London Stock Exchange parties to transactions in Government securities are protected by the deposit every member has to make on entering the Exchange, to the amount of \$25,000. There are no margins, and the New York plan is superior in that respect.

There are no margins, and the New York plan is superior in that respect.

CONDITION OF THE SECURITY LIFE.

Receiver Wickham, of the Security Life, states that all the accounts of the Company have been examined, including the policy register, containing a list of 45,000 policies, 12,000 of which were in force when the Campany was declared insolvent, Of these, a valuation of each one has been and dividend can be, made as soon as the courts decide who are the creditors. The litter have been allowed till Sept. 3 for the presentation of their ciains. The case of this Company is the first in this country in which an attempt has been made to wind up the affairs of the Company and divide the assets among the creditors, and consequently some very intricate questions have arisen. All the officers of the Company were indicted, and all have given ball with the exception of Robert L. Case, Jt., who has left the country.

IRSURANCE STATEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The Insurance Commissioner of Missouri has given notice to the fire insurance companies doing business in that State that, in accordance with the law, a semi-annual statement of their condition on June 30 must be filed in Missouri on or before July 15. This short allowance has filled the New York Companies, according to the New York Seriouse, with indignation, inasmuch as they have been obliged to sit up late to get the statements ready.

THE \$5,000,000 LOAN OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

THE \$5,000,000 LOAN OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO. Robert Garrett, the son of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, has gone to Eulope to settle the details of the recent loan of \$5,000,000 negotiated in London by the Baltimore & Ohio. He has taken with him the bonds of the road, which are to be deposited as colinteral. This loan is made to take up the floating indebtedness.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.

There are sixty-one National Banks in Boston. According to the statements of their condition on the 22d uit, their capital is \$54,300,000, and their surplus and undivided profits are \$15,942,519.87.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were \$65,004 to cents on the dollar in gold.

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Gold stendy; 105%. Borrowing rates 1, 3, and flat.

Silver at London, 54 pence. Here, silver bars 1244 in greenbacks and 118% in gold. Silver coin, it discount. discount.
Governments were firm.

The weakness in sterling to-day was due to the fact that for the first time for a long while nearly all descriptions of Government bonds could be shipped to London at a profit.

Railroad bonds were irregular, but in the main firm. Toledo & Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts, Burlington & Quincy, and Rock Islands, were noticeably stronger.

State bonds were firm.

Louisiana consols advanced to 78.

Slocks were irregular, unsettled, and generally lower. Westere Union and Pittsburg were exceptions, being strong, the former advancing to 61½.

lower. Western Union and Pittsburg were exceptions, being strong, the former advancing to 61½, and closing at 61½. The depression was mainly due to advices from the West stating that the Chesapeake & Ohio Road had commenced to cut under existing rates, and the amouncement that the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company was about to issue a mortgage of \$10.000, 000.

Subscriptions to the new 4-per-cent loan were heavy to-day. The total for this country is now nearly \$20,000,000.

The earnings of the Central Pacafic Railroad for the first six months of 1877 were \$7,770.000, against \$8,026,000 same time last year.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 163,000 shares, of which 7,600 were New York Central, 32,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwesterns, 2,600 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Pauls, 7,000 Delaware & Hudson, 34,000 Lackawanna, 5,600 Michigan Central, 8,500 Morris & Essex, and 37,000 Western Union.

Noney market easy; 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5.

Customs receipts, \$335,000.

ms receipts, \$365,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$455,000

Coupons, '81.... New Coupons, '67.... Coupons, '68.... New 5s....

Michigan Central 414 Missouri Pacific.
Panama 6 C B & Q
Union Pacific, stock. 654 Hannsbal & St. Jo.
Lake Shore. 50% Central Pacific bonds
Illinois Central. 58
Cleveland & Pittsburg St. Ur. J. Jand-grant.
Northwestern 21 U. P. sinking-fund SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The followin doring quotations at the Stock Exchange.

Alpha ... 4 Kentuck ... Belcher ... 4 Kentuck ... Belcher ... 187 Leopard ... 188 Leopard ... 188 Leopard ... 189 Leopard ... Condence. 43 fay arous a 22 Caledonia 23 Silver Hill. 24 Crown Point. 34 Silver Hill. 25 Crown Point. 35 Savage 65 Garcenter. 21 Gould & Curry 12 Sterra Nevada. 55 September 12 Sterra Nevada. 55 September 12 Sterra Nevada. 55 September 12 September 12 Sterra Nevada. 55 September 12 Septembe NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Gold, 1054@105%.
New York sight exchange, 12 premium.
Sterling exchange, 513%.

Sterling exchange, 513%.

LONDON, July 11.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 1\(\pi_0\)1\(\pi_1\); below the Bank of England rate, 121%.

Consols, money, and account, 94 11-16.

United States bords—65s, 106; '67s, 10634'; 10-40s, 109\(\pi_1\); new 5s, 109.

New York Central, 93; Erie, 7; pfd, 17; Illinois Central, 57.

Paris, July 11.—Rentes, 106f 82\(\pi_2\)c.

REAL ESTATE.

Wednesday, July 11:

OITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, near Albany st, s. f. 245c(19) ft, dated Nov. 9, 1870.

Johnson St. 300 ft so ff weifth st, e. f. 225x100 ft, with building, dated Dec. 28, 1878.

Cases, So ft no f Indiana st. st, 29x75 ft, with building, dated July 10.

Rarding av. bet West Onlo and Indiana sta, w. f. 50x125 ft, dated June 8.

West Indiana st, 308 ft w of Nobie st, n. f. 25x 100 ft, dated July 10.

Twenty-Brisist, 100 ft e of Wood st, n. f. 25x 125 ft, dated July 7.

Tulton st, n. e or of Elizabeth st, s. f. 31 6-10x 1415 ft, dated July 7.

Monroe st, 50 ft w of Lasalle st, n. f. 45x196 ft, dated July 7.

Leman).

Fournoy st, 75 ft w of California av. n. f. 25x 1248 ft, dated July 11.

The premises No. 778 Michigan av. dased July 11.

The premises No. 778 Michigan av. dased July 11.

Lasin st, n. e cor of Archer av. w. f. undtwided 1-7 of 40x208 ft, categor rather st. w. f. undtwided 1-7 of 40x208 ft, categor rather st. w. f. undtwided 1-7 of 40x208 ft, except railroad, dated July 5.

West Indiana st, 175 ft e of Robey st, n. f. 25x 124 ft. datas st. 175 ft e of Robey st, n. f. 25x 125 ft. datas st. 175 ft e of Robey st, n. f. 25x 125 ft. datas st. 175 ft e of Robey st, n. f. 25x 125 ft. datas st. 175 ft e of Robey st, n. f. 25x 125 ft. Wednesday, July 11: 2,300

1-7 of 408x299 ft, except railroad, dated July 5.
West Indiana st, 175 ft e of Eobey st, n f, 25x 83 4-101f, dated July 7.
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.
South Dearborn st, near Forty-first st, w f, 80x 100 ft, dated July 3.
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Perry st, z e cor of Cherry plane, w f, 238x110 ft, with 190x111 ft, near the above, dated June 7.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

Parent Test	Rece	pts.	Shipments.			
2. 41 753	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.		
lour, bris		7.850	6,915	7.919		
Wheat, bu	13,650	64,967	11,739	64,079		
orn, bu	. 173,210	114,573	283, 297	134, 156		
)ats, bu	37,787	59,800	42, 463	34.371		
tye, bu		2,535	857			
Barley, bu	6,600	350	858	400		
rass seed. Da.		13,660	530	967		
Plax seed, Bs.	4,955	40,500				
3. corn. bs	******	31,890	beer seened	291		
Beef, tcs	115,864	68,980		1,201,409		
seer, tes	**** * ****	**** ******	415	. 25		
Beef, bris	*** ******		75	172		
ork, bris	**** ******		815	698		
ard, 38	*******	80,775	98.900	106, 696		
fallow, ha		28,355	21,000			
Butter, Bs	59, 335		60,010	80, 110		
ive hogs. No.	10,022	11,892	2,620	3,912		
lattle, No	2,480	6,306	138	1,704		
heep, No	733	1,634				
lides, be	87,965	220,002	219,037	181, 428		
lighwin's, bris	D-35-14-14	200	50	64		
Vool, Bs	486, 367	357, 296	382, 286	322, 531		
otatoes, bu	206	879	2			
oal, tons	4,048	7,921	1.014	487		
lay, tons	30	50		487		
umber, m ft.	8,406	4,028	1,443	1.963		
hingles, m	314	1,300	240	621		
alt, bris	8,866	1.023	8,404	3,245		
oultry, Ba	******	130	20 20 200	1		
oultry, coops:	85	63	COSTRUCTOR			
ggs, pkgs	446	701		202		
beese, bys	977	891	2,985	1,169		
apples, bris	15	Charles I have been	2,000	In the mark		
apples, bris	20	Acres (de princ)	60	66		
Withdrawn	the selection		Annual Control of the			

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 128 bu wheat, 771 bu corn, 655 bu cats, 610 bu rye, and 2, 315 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 18 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do (25 wheat); 55 cars and 11, 300 bu high mixed corn, 4 cars and 4, 600 bu new do, 10 cars and 6,000 bu new mixed, 213 cars No. 2 corn, 81 cars and 5,600 bu rejected do, 41 cars new mixed (404 corn); 5 cars white cots, 9 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars rejected do (28 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley 6 cars rejected do. Total (467 cars), 218,000 bu Inspected out: 19,399 bu wheat, 232,161 bu corn, 13,247 bu cots, 667 bu rye, 1,385 bu barley.

The direct foreign experts from Chiesen het.

Inspected out: 19, 390 bu wheat, 252, 161 bn corn, 18, 247 bu oats, 697 bu rye, 1, 385 bu barley.

The direct foreign exports from Chicago last week included 2, 348 boxes meats, 9, 183 cases canned do, 2, 100 tes lard, 2, 530 packages butter and cheese, 360 bris tailow, 275 bris alcohol, and 1, 023 bris ost-meal.

The condition of the provision trade in its foreign phase is matter of dispute among parties who are usually well informed. It has been asserted that English orders to cut meats are more numerous for two or three days past than previously; but

this is coubted by some, though they admit that the outward movement has materially grown in volume. We are unable to say whether the stuff is volume. We are unable to say whether the start is moving out to order, or by consignment; but it is pleasant to the trade to see it moving any way. It is suspected by some that orders have been received here from European Governments for meats, both canned and in bulk, but no one has admitted that he knows anything about it. The latest advices speak of the English meat trade as in a very dull, speak of the English meat trade as in a tery design and even demoralized, condition, the poorer people not being able to buy meats, while the well-to-do classes are less enthusiastic with regard to the use of American meat than formerly. Of course a Governmental demand would be independent of

It was remarked yesterday that New York is

It was remarked vesterday that New York is closely following the lead of Chicago, especially in corn; weakening in exactly the same direction. August deliveries have hitherto been at a premium; now they are quoted at about it discount.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, for the season, though with little excitement, and they were irregular. Provisions were firmer, though hogs were "off!" Wheat ranged better than the previous afternoon, though lower than the regular season of Tuesday. Corn was lower on futures, but stubborn for present delivery. Oats were quoted weak, and new barley was nominally firmer. There was a good demand for shipment, chiefly in corn, as usual, but the outgo of other breadstuffs compared favorably with the receipts. The weather was fine, without being hot, permitting more activity in trade, while favorable to harvest operations in the small greins and to a growing corn crop. The advices from the country were encouraging, and tended to stimulate shert-selling, the feeling being bearish in corn, oats, and t, the feeling being bearish in corn, oats, and

selling, the feeling being bearish in corn, oats, and rye, in consequence.

Dry goods were quoted quiet and firm at former prices. The demand for groceries showed further improvement, and there was a firmer tone in the general market. Sugars were active, and an advance seems imminent. Coffees and rice were firm. Teas remain quiet and unchanged. In the dried-fruit market there were no new developments. Fish continue in active demand, and, excepting whitefish, the market remains firm at fully previous prices. No. 1 and family whitefish were quoted a trifle lower, and No. 1 shore mackerel were advanced. No important changes were developed in the butter and cheese markets. Both were steadier, under the influence of cooler weather. Prices of leather, tobacco, and bagging remained Prices of leather, tobacco, and bagging remained as before. Oils were quiet, with carbon a %c and extra lard oil 3c higher Paints and colors were but

The lumber market was steady yesterday, and The lumber market was steady yesterday, and moderately active. The yard business is fairful July, and at the sale-docks most grades of lumber sell readily, piece-stuff being mostly desired, and ruling firm, under small receipts. The drug dealers reported a fair trade and an advance in the price of reported a fair trade and an advance in the price of castor-oil, but no important changes in other agticles. The wool market was active and firm. Broom-corn was strong, though rather quiet, the buyers in the market a few days ago having purchased their supplies and retired. Seeds were unchanged. The hay market was firm under a good demand, with the offerings inadequate. Hides were active and higher. Ponitry was scarce and firm. Green fruits sold at recent prices, and most varieties were abundant.

firm. Green fruits sold at recent prices, and most varieties were abundant.

Lake freights were active and a shade firmer, at 2c on corn to Buffalo, though some charters were understood to have been made at 1½c for vessels to come here from Milwaukee. Room was taken for 15, 600 bu wheat and 370, 000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quits and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New Encland points. Bates on boxed meats and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

RULES AGAINST CORNERS IN PRODUCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Will you please insert the following, from the Will you please insert the following, from the London Spectator, in reply, or rather as an offset, to the communication of your correspondent, "R. M. M.," in last Thursday's TRISUNE, upon the subject of abolishing what are called the Board of

subject of abolishing what are called the Board of Trade anti-corner rules:

"Cornering" is, h one aspect of the transaction, only the acquiring of a monopoly, and, though a uponopoly may be an oppression, it is not necessarily a fraud. Suppose one man could monopolize sait, and held on till consumers were forced to double the price, he might be a scoundrel, because sait is a necessary of life, but he would not be a cheat. Neither would a man be who bought, say, all the "Argentines" in the world. and held on till the public decided that it chose to invest in "Argentines" at a preposterous price. He would be merely a dealer using rather harshly information which had been been supposed to the suppose of the would be merely a dealer using rather harshly information which is widely different when the speculator, knowing he has all the "Argentines." Induces brokers and dealers to enter into vast contracts, involving the delivery of "Argentines." Induces brokers and dealers to enter into vast contracts, involving the delivery of "Argentines." He is then, in fact, fraudulently suggesting to them that there is stock in the market which he knows is not there, is playing with loaded dice, and is as much and distinctly a cheat as if he were playing whits and had marked the back of every contract. We continue not only wonder as the debasing influence of speculation on ordinary morality. This form of speculation is fraud, and while we allow the excessive difficulty of procuring evidence, we can see no reason why, when such a case is proved, its authors should not why when such a case is proved, its authors should not

It cannot be that the grain and provision trade of

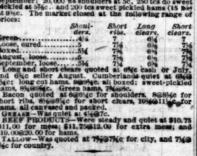
It cannot be that the grain and provision trade of this city requires the resorting to bractices such as are described above, for the fostering of its interests. If so, it is a sad commentary upon the trade.

Fraudulent devices, confidence and thimble-rigging games, better become bunko shops than Produce Exchanges, where men, styling themselves merchants, meet to buy and sell. There is one rather singular feature which presents itself in connection with the discussion of this question of corners which your readers cannot have failed to notice, and that is this: Corners, as all well know, tend to crush, break down, destroy; and yet, anomalous as it may seem, all of the arguments put forth by the friends of these pests upon the body mercantile are based upon the great good which it is claimed they ageomplish; upon their regulating tendency, or raffier their safety-valve action; their holding trade within reasonable bounds; their checking short selling, when it is known that corners only exist by virtue of short selling, and that it is to the interest of parties engineering torners to induce all the short selling possible, and "cover" as many short sellers as possible.

There is no power upon earth outside of the sellers of property to prevent any party from cornering a market, so long as short selling is indulged in. The Board of Trade cannot prevent it; neither can the courts. But what they can do is this; they can check or lessen the injury or evit which they do in this way. They can step in and regulate the little matter of damage between buyer and seller upon defaulted contracts. This does not prevent parties from cornering a market, but it lessens the inducement for them to attempt it.

GOODS RECEIVED

Reamable to that the grain and provision traffer of the city requires the recording to noncline said terrors. If so, it is a and commentary upon the terrors. If so, it is a and commentary upon the terrors. If so, it is a said commentary upon the terrors. If so, it is not seen as the control of the terror of t



ton free on board ear.

Conx-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT-Was in fair demand, and firmer, though some quoted it weak. The market ranged 1/c lower on August, but advanced 1621/c, and closed 3/c 1/c higher than Tuesday afternoon, this month's deliveries being the strongest. Liverpool was quoted steady, which is the strongest of the provide and the strongest of the provide strongest of the torse, but duotations were sustained by case lots, which are in very few hands, while it is believed that there is yet a large shortage out for July, with little more than 1/cnce the wide premium of the premium of the provide strongest of the longs for this month to squeeze prices higher, and settlements are freely made when wanted at our rent quotations. Some operators claim that the July shortage is nearly all covered. Seller August opened at \$1.174, advanced to \$1.194, declined to \$1.174, and improved to \$1.194, closing at \$1.104, seller the cotted and \$1.104, seller the prace soil at \$1.104, seller the provide strongest of the s

ier, the latter report not being received till long after our market had turned downward. Our receipts were somewhat larger, but exceeded by the shipments. The chief factor in the situation seemed to be the continued favorable weather, which brought out free sellers on country account, chiefy for future delivery. There was again a good demand for shipment, and prices on cash lots were sustained, while July deliveries were slightly discounted, which was "a new feature," cash and the mosth having hitherto ruled about the same. The larger offerings for future caused a ugues to be discounted fully \$4c\$, and brought September down to were apparently owing to the fact that country holders were apparently owing to the fact that country holders were more willing to forward their corn, now that there is a better prospect for this year's crop, while the recent rapid decrease in our stocks has rendered cash corn less plentiful, and the shipping orders are numerous enough to more than absorb the current receipts. Seller August opened at 49%c, receded to 47%c, advanced to 43%c, and closed at 48%. Seller September sold at 48%calsis, closing at the inside. July receipts of No. 2 (cash) closed at 48%calsis, closing at 48%calsis, closing were reported of 8.400 bu high mixed at 48%calsis, closing at 48%calsis, closing were reported of 8.400 bu high mixed at 48%calsis, closing at 48

Total, 4, 400 Od.

Wheat—Sales, 150,000 bu at \$1.39% July, \$1.17569
1.18% August, \$1.12 September, and \$1.10d year.
Corn—91,000 on at 475,98% for August.
Mess port—500 bris, at \$13.535,213.57% for Septem— Der.

LATEST.

Mess pork was easier, sales being reported of 6,500 bris at \$13.4 & 13,45 for August, and \$13.50013.57% for September.

Lard was easier. Sales, 1,000 tes at \$9.07%69,12% for August.

IAST CAME.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 2.000 bris at \$13.42\@13.45 for August and \$13.52\@13.55 for Sep-Lard was quiet and easier; asles 500 tcs at \$9.05 August and \$9.12% September. The market closed at the above prices.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.0892.16, BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and firm: Green huri, 76776c; medium huri, red-tipped, 5598656c;

was found to be neared by the 2 set come. for mixed, spr. 0027.50; abland prairie, 77.50; No. 1, 55.50; Nr. 1, 55.

KID 006 95 Sole 256 40

Upper 216 25

FRENCH STOCK. 1.0941.40

OILS-Carbon was held \$\foatharrow{c}\$ higher, in response to an advance at the Rast. An advance in extra lard oil of 30 per gallon was also noted. Turnentine was easy but not perceptibly lower. Other oils were needy and unchanged: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14\foatharrow{c}\$ (o. Illino) legal test, 120 deg. 17\foatharrow{c}\$ (carrs lard oil, 78c; 80. 1, 86c; 80. 2, 80c; 10seed, raw, 88c; boiled, f71c; whate. winter-bleach, 78c; sperm, \$2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, \$1.68cf. 10; do. extra 85.80cc do. No. 1, 70c. 80c; boiled, f71c; whate. winter-bleach, 78c; sperm, \$2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, \$1.68cf. 10; do. extra 85.80cc do. No. 1, 70cs80c; bank oil, 47c; Strista, 50c; miners oil, 80c; turpentale, 80c; model, 74cg. deg. deg. 30c; model, 75c; and 10cs deg. 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20cs36c.

NULLTRY—Was in good recent

2022c. POULTRY—Was in good request and firm, choice stock bringing better prices. Springs sold readily when large at \$5.002.50 per dozen, and small ones were slow at \$2.002.50. Old hens in good condition brought \$4.0024.50. at \$2.00\times2.50. Old hens in good condition brought \$4.00\times4.50.

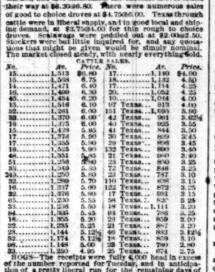
POTATOES—Were in small supply and steady at \$2.00 \$2.50 per bri. The neighboring farmers are bringing in a good many botatoes, and take a good deal of trade from the streets.

SEEDS—Were again quiet. Timothy was quoted at \$1.70 sellers for August, with no one anxious to bay. The offerings were larger and the markeb casy. Other seeds were quiet: Timothy, \$1.00\times1.75: clover, \$7.00\times \$1.05\times (1.05\times 1.05\times 1.05\times 1.05\times (1.05\times 1.05\times 1.05

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, -9, 213 10, 023 14, 197 Total
Same time last week.
Week before last
Shipments
Monday
Tuesday. 7,021 5,982 12,783 3,572

market, and into their hands the chelicest droves found their way at \$6.20 se. 30. There were numerous sales of good to choice droves at \$4.75@6 00. Texas through



car-joad fair Ohio hogs, 196 Bs, allve, at \$5.62 per 100 Bs.

BUFFALO, July 11.—CATTLE—Receipta, 225; total for the week, 7.663; market dull; demand light; sales, 15 cars; prices generally unchanged; some sales rather lower; fresh arrivals consigned through; unsold, 10 cars fair; 10 cars common.

SIGNET AND LARBE—WELD A. 200; total for the SIGNET AND LARBE—WELD AND SIGNET AND LARBE—Canada lambs, 82.566, 90; fair to good unsold, 10 cars; common to fair Western sheep for which no demand. Hous—Receipts, 1950; total for the week, 9.05; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare of stock.

EAST LIBERTY, July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 501 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for two days, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for two days, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for two days, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for models, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for models, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for models, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 25 cars yard; total for two days, 1, 479 head, or 8 cars through and 50 cars.

BOSE TORSON SANDERS SANDERS

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1.045 head; total for two days, 2.085; Yorkers, \$5.2065.30; Philadelphia do, \$5.406.50; Sherr—Receipts to-day, 1.700 head; total for two days, 7,000; selling at \$4.2965.15.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—CATTLE—Fairly active; price for top a shade higher; other gradus \$400 kg lower, very best. 600 7-100; first quality, \$205 kg; medium 4.65c; ordinary, 3960 kg; in season, 1.275; sales, 1.200.

HOGS—Light supply; market firm; prices somewhat higher; range, 64074c; few choice a shade higher; receipts, 1.275; sales, 1.200.

SHENT—Good demand; unchanged; range, 405c; receipts, 5,417.

St. Louis, July 11.—Hogs—Higher; \$4.0065.00.

CATTLE—Better demand for all grades and through Texans active, choice supplies, steers, \$6.550.75; 600 kg, 100; light do, \$4.5005.00; unraugh Ernas, \$2.500 kg, 100; light do, \$4.5005.00; unraugh legens, \$4.5006.00; unraugh legens, \$4.5006.00; unraugh legens, \$4.5006.00; unraugh legens, \$4.5006.00; butchers, \$4.5065.00; receipts, 2.404; shipments, \$45.

LUMBER. The cargo market was moderately active and steady. The offerings were about 18 cargoes, and 12 or more were sold to the city and country dealers. The sales were chiefly of inch lumber, 2-inch being scarce. Common inch sold at \$8.0038, 50; good to choice at \$3.003, 12.00. Piece stuff was quite firm at \$7.0067.25, the

The yard market was rather quiet, and without qui boards, 12 feet.
boards, 14 to 18 feet.
u staff, green, 58, 7569,00; dry.,
ber, 616 to 538,...
boards and analysis of seet. rets, rough and select...... rets, select, dressed and headed.

FOREIGN CITIES. Trade:
Liverpool., July 11.—Prime mess pork—Eastern.
60s: Western, 50s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 20s; short
ribs, 33s 6d; long clear, 33s 6d; short clear, 34s 6d;
shoulders, 22s 6d; hams, 43s. Lard, 43s 3d. Prime
mess beef, 50s; India mess beef, 85s; extra India mess,
90s. Cheese, 51s. Tallow, 40s 6d.
London, July 11.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn
firmer. Mark Lare—Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong.
Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheatstrong. Corn
steady. Weather in England unsettled. Imports into
the United Kingdom during the past week—Flour,
50,000655,000 bris; wheat, 240,0006255,000 qrs; corn,
165,0006170,000 qrs.

BY TELEGRAPH

the United Kingdom during the pass week-roun, 50,000635,000 bris; wheat, 240,000625,000 qrs; corn, 165,0008170,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribund.

Liverroot, July 11-11 a. m.-Flour-Bare.
Grain-Wheat-Spring, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s; white. No. 1, 12s 5d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 12s 5d. Corn-No. 1, 24s 6d; No. 2, 3s 6d.
PROVISIONS-Pork, 50a. Lard, 43s 3d.

Laverroot, July 11-Latest.—Corron-Firm; 6 5-16
6664d; sales, 10,000 bales; export and speculation, 2,000; American, 7000.

Brandstuffs—California white wheat, 12s 2d@12s
5d; do club, 12s 5d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s@12s 6d. Corn-Western mixed, 24s 6d@24s
9d. Oats-American, 3s 33s 9d. Barley-American, 3s
6d. Pess-Canadian, 37s 6d.
Citover-Serd-American, 45650a.
Provisions—Mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 20s.
Lard-American, 43s 3d. Bacon-Long-clear, 33s 6d; short do, 35s.

CHEESE-Fine American, 51s.

TALLOW-40s 6d. Tallow—408 ed.

Perrolum—Spirits, 8s ed; refined, 11s ed.

Lineerd Off—28s.

Rusin—Common, 5s; pale, 13s.

Spirits of Turrentin—24s ed.

London, July 11.—Perroleum—Refined, 10s ed.

Antwerp, July 11.—Perroleum—204f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 11.—Grain—The feature of dealings in wheat was a remarkable activity in the new crop of red winter, chiefly No. 2 for August delivery mainly for export at variable prices, closing weak at a reduction of about 20 per bu from the highest figures, and from the latest quotations of yesterday under very free offerings; spring wheat comparatively dull; declined 1 Give per bu on more urgent offerings, particularly of the stock of recent agrival, the condition of which is represented as unsaffactory to buyers wanting strictly prime dry samples; sales new crop No. 2 red Western, August options, various deliveries within the month, 232,000 bu at from \$1.439.45, mostly fer all August at \$1.439.14416, leaving off at \$1.43 saked; do deliverable at Philadelphia first week in August 24,000 bu at \$1.48; new crop No. 3 St. Lonis, August option, \$1.40; No. 2 Milmesotta spring, \$1.75; coft No. 2 Milmesotta spring shout 8 to 100 in lots at \$1.398.145. Gorm again quite active, in good part for export but at a further reduction in most instances of ½61c per but under liberal officers, closing as a rule weak; sales af \$15.60; ungargeded spring shout standard spring ho. 2 Western.

Ocran Freights and underste movement in borth freights, 1.500 to 2,000 boses cheese at \$4.03 per ton, with rought for shipment at firmer prices; cales of \$50 bris in lots for export at \$14.35814.60; 50 bris clear at \$16.50; Western prime

new at \$9.20@9.22%, and 250 tos do to arrive for ex-

ward delivery quite active at firmer prices, closing weak, for July option quoted at the close at \$3.40; August, \$8.374; September, \$9.50; November, \$9.206.

9.30. December, \$9.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)89.20; and seller the remainder of the year, \$9.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)89.20; and seller the remainder of the year, \$9.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)89.20; and seller the remainder of the year, \$9.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.20\(\frac{1}{2}\)80.20 tos August at \$9.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)80.20\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.20\(\frac{1}\)9.20\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.20\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.20\(\frac{1}\)9.20\(\

ment.
WHISKY-Dull: offered at \$1.12, with \$1.11% bid.

GROCKEIES—Confee quiet but steady: 1510 cargosa. 1764204c in goodi; jobbing. 1764204c in goodi; jobbing. 1764204c in goodi; jobbing. 1764204c in goodi; jobbing. 1764204c in goodi. 166426.

Perrocleve—Quiet but irm; crude. 6(c: refined.) 1764104c.
First Soft Terresting the state of the state of the state of the state. 156184c.
Escata Firm; Western, 156184c.
Escata Firm; Western, 156184c.
Learnier Steady; hemicok sole Buence Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights. 23628c; Caiffornis do. 22624c; common do. 215624c.
Wool—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece. 33646c; pulled. 20240c; unwashed, 106235c; Tevras, 146572c.
Tevras, 1

closing at 479sc, August; 48'to September. Oass quite.
No. 2 349sc. Rye quiet: 30s;53sc.
WHISKE-Quiet and unchanged; \$1.08't.
Paovisions-Fork framer: \$13.45:913.47't Md August;
Lard firm; sales on private terms. Fulk mass higher; shoulders 50 at Quincy; clear rin, The to prive. Becom higher: 50s;50s; 80s;943; 59c.
23,000 bu; costa 2,000 bu; rye. Menal. 27,000 bu; costa 2,000 bu; costa 2,000 bu; rye.
23,000 bu; costa 2,000 bu; rye. Once barley, 2008.
CINCHNAAT, O., July II.—Corrow—Steady; 11948.
FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat dult; new red. \$1.4001.50.
GRAIN-Wheat dult; new red. \$1.4001.50.
Veraker; 50s;52s spot; 48c to arrive. Oats dult and result of the control of

WHIREY-Steady: 31.08.
BUTTERS-Steady and unchanged.
LINERAD Oil—Quiet: 660.
BALTHORE. July 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat selve, strong, and higher for butteries; Western winter red. August delivory, 31.40.
1.40%. Corn—Western dull and casiler; mixed, spotsas July, 62c; August, 611-6261 Mc. Reptember, 621/62: steam, er, 539/62. Oata agained firmer; Western white, 440-461/62 mixed, 400-452. Rye nominally 75c for prime.
HAY—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm and more active and unchanged BUTTER—Choice Western scarce and wanted at 120 to 150 country. Mornally unchanged.
WHAY—Out of the country of the cou

BRIPMENTS-Corn, 33,000 bu.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—Corros GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; fluctuating; red, \$1. 40; amber and white, \$1. 50. Corn active, firm, and higher; white, 56; mixed, 52e. Onse dull and secinal; white, 48e; mixed, 42e. Onse dull and secinal; white, 48e; mixed, 42e. Provisions—Pork active; shade higher; \$14. 28. Bulk-meats firmer; aboulders, 59e; clear rib, 766774; Bacon firmer; shoulders, 100e, 39e; clear rib, 766774; Bacon firmer; shoulders, 100e, 39e; clear rib, 58646. Hama, sugar-cured, in good demand; 10% abic. Last firm; 10% a.

WHIRKT-61.08.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa. July 11.—PLOUS—Strady; estras \$7.2567.50; Minnesota family, 8s. Coga. 25; Pensylvania 67.2567.50; Minnesota family, 8s. Coga. 25; Pensylvania 7ed. 26.256.

Galaica 68. Coga. 75; high reades, 85.75510.50.

Galaica 68. Coga. 75; high reades, 85.75510.50.

Galaica 68. Coga. 75; high reades, 85.750.50.

Galaica 68. Coga. 75; high reades, 86.750.

Galaica 75; high reades, 86.750.

Paovisions—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; new Westers extras 1866135.

CHEZER—FIRM Western 158166.

Parrolleu—Quiet; refined 13c; crude, 86948.

WHISKT—Steady; Western 51.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat 11.000 bu: corn, 7,000 bu; cots. 11,000 bu.

BOSTON, July 11. -FLOUE-Demand steady; prices us-

changed. Grain-Corn firm; demand steady. Oats quiet; de-mand steady: No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 489500; relected, 408420; flay—Market dull; Western timothy, \$17,00018.or. Wood—Pirm; manufacturers operating freely at full prices; Objo and Femanyivania, 4664486; incolum as 4, 5035286; XX and XXX Michigan and Wisconsin in demand, 438-450; combing and delaine good demand, mostly 528550; for sayer and X patied, fair demand, at 356460;

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11. FLOUD-Quiet and machanged.

Grain—Wheat—No. 2 red. 61.4061.45; July. 61.55
August. 61.25. Rye. 50c. Corn firm; mired. 40461
August. 67c.
PROVINIONS—Firm; shoulders. 5c; clear rib. 7/4c;
Risms. 9/460/6c. Lard firm; new steam, 5/460c; kettle.
9/4610c.
Rios—54.60/64.75; receipts. 750 bead.
BUFFALO.
Buf

Special Dispatch to The Tribune RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—GRAIN—Prime new winter wheat, \$1.68; good, \$1.65. Corn, white, 70e72c; mix-ed, 68c.
THOS. BRANCE & Co.

Oors, white, 70e/20; mix
THOS. BRANCE & CO.

MEMPHIS. July 11.—COTON—Market easier; 1114e; lower to sell; sales. 125 bales; receipts, 26; no shipsents; stock, 9,000.

Others unchanged.

Osweso, July 11.—Gaaix—Wheat firm: No. 2 Milwaukee club, 168. Corn firm; high mired, 190.
PEORIA, July 11.—Highwines—Steady; sales 130 hris at \$1.07. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—COTTON—Dull; sales ets bales; good ordinary, 10% 10%; jow middling, 10% 10%; middling, 11% 11% 11%; good middling, 11% 11% 11%; middling, 11% 11%; middling fair, 22% 11%; cred tair, 12% 21%; jeechts, net, 24 bales, mclading one baic new cotton from Texat; first bale last year received June 20; gross, 25; exports to New York, 8, 100; Rock, 54, 216. DRY GOODS.

Naw Yonx, July 11.—Business continues Bearly all departments; values steadily maleotton goods quiet and unchanged; Glouce Ancona dark fancy prints are opened at 6½c; gingbams advanced ½c; flaunels and men's woolens less active. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—PETROLEUM—Market from and strong; advanced Mc; standard white, 110 test, 1114c. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11. -PETROLEUM-Firm; crude,

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—SPIRITS OF TURPEPTINE—Steady at 234c.

The Great Sea-Wave.

The great sea-wave which, after the reces earthquake at Peru, swept across the Pacific to the Sandwich Islands affords fresh illustration of the vital energy which still pervades the frame of our earth.

If those theories be sound according to which each planet during its extreme youth is as a sun glowing with flery heat, and in extreme old age each planet during its extreme youth is as a sun glowing with fiery heat, and in extreme old age is, like our moon, cold (save where the sun's rays pour upon it) even to its very centre, we should regard the various portions of the middle age of a planet as indicating more or less of vitality according as the signs of internal heat and activity were greater or less. Assuredly, thus viewing our earth, we have no reason to accept the melancholy doctrine that she is approaching the stage of planetary decreptends. She still shows signs of intense vitality, not indeed that all parts of her surface are moved at this present time by what Humboldt called "the reaction of her interior." In this respect, doubtless, changes slowly taken place, the region of disturbance at one time becoming after many centuries a region of rest, and with the same of the still has abundant life in her. The astronomer who should perceive, even with the aid of the most powerful telescore, the signs of any change in another planet (Mars, for example, our neighbor among the superior planets), the progress of the change being actually discernible as he watched, would certainly conclude that planet was moved by mightly internal forces. Now it is not too much to say, though at first it may perhaps seem so, that the mighty sea-wave which, on May 10, rushed in upon the shores of the group of Sandwich Islands, would have been discernible from Venus, supposing an observer there had been watching the earth with a telescope

there had been watching the earth with a telescope as powerful as the best yet made on this earth.

The wave was caused, as we know, by a tremendous subterranean disturbance in Peru a few hours earlier. Here, at least, was the centre of subterranean action, for a land wave also traveled from that region along the Pacific coast of Mexico, and was left at the Sandwich Isles, where the Kilauea volcano was set in action almost at the same time that the sea-wave came in. But there can be no doubt whatever that, as in the case of the great Peruvian earthquake of August, 1868, the sea-wave had its origin not in the local subterranean disturbance, but in the great upheaval by which liquique and other places were distroyed. We shall, no doubt, hear before long, as in that case, of the arrival of the great wave at the Samoa Isles, at the Japanese Archipelago, on the shores of New Zealand, Australia, and so forth.

Now, the great circular wave which spread on May 10 last from the Peruvian shore as a centre athwart the entire Pacific was probably not felt by a single ship in the open sea, any more than the still vaster wave of the 18th and 14th of August, 1868, and for the same reason. With a height of some fifteen feet (or thirty feet vertical difference between crest and hollow), the wave had yet so gentle a slope that, though it rushed at the rate of 300 or 400 miles an hour across the Pacific, the rise and fall of a ship upon its surface would be altogether imperceptible. The great sea-wave, as Maliet long since pointed out, consists, in the deep ocean of "a long, low swell of enormous volume, having an equal slope before and behind, and that so gentle that it might bass under a ship without being noticed." And we are told, infact, by a modern writer that during the rush of the great sea-wave across the Pacific on Aug. 13 and 14, 1969, though where the wave reached island-shores it seemed as though the land were first sinking begilly into the ocean and then rising bodily out of it, "there was not one among the hundreds

The Radish is Japan.

The one vegetable which serves all purposes, and seems to be absolutely indispensable to every Japanese, whether high or low, is the radish. They have developed it to gizantic proportions, the roots being often three feet long and three inches in diameter. The color is always white. They eat it raw with salt; they boil and serve it as we do turnips; they pickle it in brine, tops and goots, and consume the result in vast quantities; they dry the tops and roots and feed upon them, and, worst of all, they hang them on poles in the fields to freeze and thaw all winter, and then consider the abrivaled remains worth eating

Benry, and Other The first day's session Temperance Camp-Meetin The programme announday, but the lack of at

unpreparedness of things able success, and yesterd the first day of the mee day, and was remarkable ance of the little ones fr and other places. Mr. La who had the services in ch effort to bring out the markably successful. present from Centenary. present from Centenary, P St. Paul's, and Grant Place and all of the Methodia Beside these, the larger Western Avenue Church. uspices eight cars of a

TEMP

Camp-Meeth

in Gr

First Day's Session

The Sunday-Scho

Remarks by Burphy, Res

from Wank'gan came also good more. The whole site and the large tent was achould be added, however tors tecked upon the eccade simple, and proceeded ravine without due regan were ampused to have bro Tayline without to have bro The children enjoyed the the intermission explored bughly and enjoyably.

was begin pretty prempting and A. G. Lane, of Change choir of children Mr. Lindsey occupiet the and rendered the selection unity. The exercises was Yield not to tempt You yielding is an Each victory will Some other to win

Mr. Lane then read sa and Proveres iv. and xxx. the latter was repeated by the "lining" of the consideration of the manufall over the country, prayed for on all the children of Rockford, was introduced the consideration of the manufall over the country, prayed for on all the children of Rockford, was introduced the consideration of the manufall over the country, prayed for on all the children of Rockford, was introduced.

The hymn "Dare to do
The hymn "Dare to do
NRS. S. MRS. DR. HA

was then introduced as said me was not accusal his work was among met the habit, and it had mostly spont his time. Children a meeting befor his success because he never had any talent to a reformed drunkard, at he came to be a dr hew to avoid his course. He had been for twenty demon drink, and had sud-a-half years in to reform. He had bee drink, and had senfer them that he was not menced this carson, be called the this carson, be called that the effect of this reame as if they had to pure form. If they beg commencing to be drived that the effect of this reame as if they had to pure forms. If they beg commencing to be drived that the effect of this reame as if they had to pure forms. If they beg commencing to be drived the course drink whist drink cider, which its strong liquor. The young man's progress and was the use of n mothers not to give all in the form of carrent latter contained about I whisky contained about in the form of carrent latter contained about in the form of carrent latter contained about in the speak of the child. He had become a fluor as and cookery generally as a physician, said the reached and the speaker assured his drank cider, lager, or years of age they were come drunkards.

After the addience Jeeus, "

After the addience Jesus,"

of Canada, was throds the should speak or let lunch baskets. A vote on. After asking for the first away of the speaker exhicanvas illustrating the race, the speaker exhicanvas illustrating the who was represented a the flavorous elder the on downward through delirame-tremens, saw were as had as the pipilied. The first cess. The afternoon servi "Rescae the Perishin Barrett offered pray Daniel" was sung.

MISS FRAN was then introduced, a Harlem as a school-ten in those days of asking now wished to ask her much franc was made a meetings were held. now wished to ask her much fuse was made an estings were held. then, but left it over to of the common excuss that there was no use her hearens to sign any friends and relatives, one to extend a helpin speare had said, "On whole world kin" that the temperance at the address of Miss of ancedotes, which were, but would hard!
"Only an armor-be

Doke of the struggle Lake County on the I troduced Mr. E. S. V The speaker and to sanger in the count intemperance arrong that the principles of deeply impressed upo would never fouch a of the temperance at

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27,000 but corn Steady; 11160 \$1.40@1.50. Cors. Oats dull and low-

tera extras, 16@18c. med, 13c; crude, 969)40. 51.12. bu: corn, 7,000 bu; osts,

d steady. Oats quiet; de-and No. 3 white, 48950cc rn timothy, \$17.00010.00 ferr operating freely as full als, 46.4485... medium and Michigan and Wisconsin in sud delaine good demand, and X patied, fair demand. FLOUR-Quiet and un-

nd steady; prices un-

\$1.40@1.45; July. \$1.30; Corn firms mixed 48444 new steam, 85 200; ketsin

on-Market easier; 11%c;

-Wheat firm; No. 2 Mil-NES-Steady; sales 150 brie

Corrox—Dull; sales 575 105c; low middling, 105(4); good middling, 115(4)2c; rair, 1256-125c; receipta, bate new cotton from Tex-ed June 30; gross, 25; ex-

mard white, 110 test,

LEUM-Firm; crude IL -SPIRITS OF TORPES

which, after the recent pt across the Pacific to lords fresh illustration ich still pervades the

treme youth is as a sun and in extreme old age

and in extreme old age (save where the sun's to its very centre, we sportions of the middle ating more or less of signs of internal heater or less. Assuredly, we have no reason to loctrine that she is apianetary decreptude. of intense vitality, not her surface are inoved what Humboldt called rior." In this respect, why taken place, the trone time becoming region of rest, and vice earth as a whole, we may that she still has The astronomer who the head of the most signs of any change in or example, our neighplanets), the progress nally discernible as he venclude that planet iternal forces. Now it though at first it may the mighty sea-wave in upon the shores of lands, would have been supposing an observer the earth with a telesbest yet made on this

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Japan.

Trees all purposes, and emasle to every Japis the radish. They proportions, the roots and three inches in a white. They eat it deserve it as we do see to pand roots, and antities; they dry the them, and, worst of a the fields to freeze a consider the ahriv-

First Day's Session at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Grounds.

TEMPERANCE.

The Sunday-School Children Turn Out in Great Force.

Legarks by Burphy, Reynolds, Miss Willard, Mrs. Henry, and Others-To-Bay's Programme.

The first day's session of the National Christian Temperance Camp-Meeting Association's Western session was carried on yesterday at Lake Binf. The programme announced Tuesday as the first day, but the lack of attendance and the general unpreparedness of things prevented any considerable success, and yesterday may fairly be called the first day of the meeting. It was children's day, and was remarkable for the very large attendance of the little ones from Chicago, Waukegan, and other places. Mr. Lane, of Centenary Church, who had the services in charge, had made a special and other places. Mr. Lane, of Centenary Church, who had the services in charge, had made a special effort to bring out the young people and was remarkably successful. Large delegations were present from Centenary, Park Arenue. Ada street, St. Paul's, and Grant Place Church—all of Chicago and all of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. Beside these, the largest excursion was from Western Avenue Church, Chicago, under whose auspices eight care of a special train were filled. From Wankegan came also three carloads, or about 300 more. The whole attendance was about 1,500, and the large tent was accordingly well alled. It should be added, however, that many of the vis-

and the large tent was accordingly well filled. It should be added, however, that many of the visitors looked upon the occasion as a picule pure and simple, and proceeded directly to the bluff or ravine without due regard to the services which ware supposed to have brought them to the ground. The children enjoyed the day greatly, and during the intermission explored the lunch-baskets thoroughly and enjoyably.

THE MORNING RESSION
was begun pretty promptly, Dr. Reynolds presiding and A. G. Lane, of Chicago, conducting. The huge choir of children under the leadership of Mr. Lindsey occupied; the centre of the anditorium and rendered the selections with great power and unity. The exercises were begun by singing

Yleid not to temptation.

and rendered the selections with great power and unity. The exercises were begun by singing Yield not to temptation. For yielding is sin, Each victory will help you Some scher to win.

Mr. Lane then read selections from Isalah v. and Proveros iv. and xxx. The closing portion of the latter was repeated by the congregation from the 'liming' of the conductor. The Rev. R. D. Sheppard then offered prayer, after which the ymn 'Precious Name' was sung.

Dr. Reynolds, speaking for the National Temper, mee Camp. Meeting Association, extended their thanks to Mr. Lane, and to the large crowd for their attendance. He then turned the meeting over to Mr. Lane. The latter, in opening the speaking, said that the truth had been recognized clearly that the young men were making the drunk-aris, and therefore that the proper work of the temperance-workers was among them.

MRS. L. M. SOISE,
of Grand Rapids, Mich. was introduced by Mr. Lane. She began by asying that she was glad to meet all the young folks, because she was their friend. They were worth so much as te be almost beyond computation. The worth of a tail, upright character, like that of a perfect tree in the forest, was great. The secret of the proper frowth was, in the tree a deep, well-fixed tap-root, and in the man a strong character, free from bad habits. The worst of these habits was the use and sale of liquor, which were both declared accursed. At the same time, the speaker said, tobacco was the twin-brother of whisky, and should be shunned in the same way. Every child had an opportunity for a victory in the temperance cause. The speaker explained that the work which she asked help in was not only the preservation of all the young and old men and women from the liquor devil, but also the complete eradication of the manufacture and sale of liquor all over the country. These objects should be graved for by all the children.

The hymn 'Dare to do right 'was then sung. Mrs. S. M. I. HENRY, of Rockford, was introduced. She said her hearers might not understand why the Ch

The hymn "Dare to do right" was then sung.

MRS. S. M. I. HENRY,
of Rockford, was introduced. She said her hearers
might not understand why the Christian women
spoke to them on the subject; they were in no way
connected with it. The truth was that they had
not been careful of the subject until the evil had
come into the very families of the women of the
land, and their children had been in danger of becoming drunkards. She wished to convert all the
children intelligently. She did not believe that if
they were aware that alcohol taken into the stomach would cook their brains that they would use it.
Reading from Ecclesiastes, the speaker showed
that God had commanded the young men to follow
their inclinations and desces; but she further
showed that for all these things God would call
them into judgment. The speaker closed by readlug I. Corinthians, iii. 16-17, as her advice to the
hildren.

his success because he could not belt a story, and never has any talent for amusing people. He was a reformed drunkard, and he could tell them how he came to be a drunkard, and could strike them how to avoid his course and keep out of danger. He had been for swenty years in the power of the demon drink, and had been engaged for three of the demon drink, and had been engaged for three of the demon drink, and had an affered in every way that the drunkard could saffer. He wished to impress them that he was not a drunkard when he commenced this carear, but became one by drinking cuter. This beverage he denominated the Devil's kindling-wood, and asked his bearers to always remember and be warped by the name. It was a dangerous thing, and had alcohol in it after it had been six hours made. They should understand that the effect of this alcohol on them was the same as if they had taken the same amount in a bare form. If they began to drink cider they were commencing to be drunkards. They would not of course, drink whisky, but they did no doubt drink cider, which started them on the road to strong liquor. The second step in the young man's progress toward being a drunkard was the use of native wine. He implicated mothers nog to give alcohol to their children even in the form of currant or raspherry wine. These lister contained about 15 per cent of alcohol, while which yountained about 37% per cent, so that we had to make the sea of liquor as a favor, in pudding-sances, and cookery generally, and, referring to hisser of the west, where it held the same refairly position as cider in the East. It had become a common thing for ladies to fast this gras as a beverage and before refring. In closing, the standard to Milwankee at 50c free, 1,000 tons; schr S. L. Mather, ore from Escanda to the wind, yountained about 15 per cent of alcohol, while which yound had been engaged to take the work of the was the engage of the bleest physician in the world. Lager oeee, the speaker should be successed and the world and the world and the

be, as it were, over his need body. The speaker related with great approbation the phase of the work in Massachusetts, where pruses were offered to public school scholars for essays on the evils of intemperance. He said that 5,000 such essays had been written, and 66,000 children had signed the

pledge.
The temperance battle hymn, beginning.
Mine ears have caught the footfalls of the coming of
the Lord.
He is marshaling his squadrons; He has girded on His
sword.

The hord.

He is marchaller his squadrons; He has girded on His word.

Was then sung, Miss Jennie Herrick taking the solo and the audience the chorus.

FRANCIS MURPHY

Was then introduced and spoke rather briefly. He began by expressing his great joy at being allowed to be present at this great plenic. He had never been at a pienic whee young, for they had no such things in Ireland where he was born. His description of his first visit to wexford, told in a thick brouge, was intensity amusing to the little ones. Speaking of the contest in Lake County, Mr. Murphy thought that the tree way there was the same way that was true everywhere in the world,—not to drink at all, but to put prohibition in force by stopping the use of the fluore each man for himself. That was much better than any law and any enforcement of it. The true greatness which the speaker commended was to render a rladsome obedience to tanth. Mr. Murphy closed his remarks by reiterating his theory of temperance, which was that each man stop, and then turn about and tell his neighbor to stop. The only means of grace was kindness. He was opposed to the trade in liquor in every and all forms. He would knock the props from under the respectability of it by throwing down the barriers of law which had been placed around it for the sake of revenue, and by its friends to so far protect it that the people could not reach it and end it. The session then adjourned with the singing of "Hold the Fort." A general invitation to sign the pledge was extended and accepted by many.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

will be as follows:

At 10:30 a. m. Prof. George R. Poster, of Brunswick University, Fredericton, N. B., President of the International Christian Temperance Campunetting Association, will deliver an address on "Intemperance vs. The Elignents of Natural Life," and Mrs. Yeomans, of Canada, will speak. At 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, a noted evangelist. of Jackson, Mich., will speak upon "The Michigan Campaign"; and Francis Murphy will also speak.

At 7:30 p. m. an experience-meeting will be held.

To-morrow at 2:30 p. m.; O. A. Willard, of Evanston, editor of the Chicago Post, will speak on "Religion the True Reformation."

A general impression has comewhat gotten abroad that an admission fee is charged visitors to the camp-meeting. This is a serious error. No charge is made or contemplated, and a general invitation is extended.

MARINE NEWS

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr Clipper City fouled with the schr Naud vesterday in the river, and did slight damage to the latter's rigging.

Saturday night the schr Ostrich lost her jib-top-sail, jib, and foregaff topsail during the storm.

The sidewheel tug John Spray was badly damaged in the storm at Pensankee Saturday evening.

The tug Vulcan, in passing down Detroit River with a raft Monday last, got so far in that in passing the Water-Works the tail of the raft struckathe wharf, knocking off parts of the last two cribs.

A black schooner was seen near the Manitous, Sunday, with her mainmasthead gone, probably lost during the storm of Saturday.

The schr A. Bradley, loaded with coal for Detroit, grounded Monday morning in the river about a mile and a half below the Alexander House. The tug Hercules was sent for, and got her off.

At last accounts, the acht Jamse Conch was sahore on Zeelah Shoals. The tug Sangatuck was endeavoring to get her off. and it was thought she is off. She has coal for Chicago.

The bark A. P. Nichols lost much of he, canvas on her last round trip between Chicago and Chebovgan.

on her last round trip between Chicago and Cheboygan.

The props Skylark and Tempest have been sn-fortunate this season. The former broke her shaft a couple of days ago, when about twenty miles off St. Joe, and salied into that port, where she is awaiting repairs. A new section of shaft will be furnished here by Tarrant, and shipped to St. Joe. The Tempest also broke her shaft, the accident occurring about five hours after she left this port, yesterday. She was put about under eail, and, meeting a tug, was towed to her dock near the foot of Wabash avenue, where Tarrant will repair the damage.

Capt. John Foley, of the N. T. prop Oswegatchie, died suddenly Friday evening while the steamer was en route for Ogdensburg from Oswego. The come into the very families of the women of the land, and their children had been in danger of becoming drunkards. She wished to convert all the children intelligently. Sie did not believe that if they were aware that alcohol taken into the stomach would cook their brains that they would use it. Reading from Ecclesiastes, the speaker showed that God had commanded the young men to follow their inclinations and dearce; but she further showed that for all these things God would call them into judgment. The speaker closed by reading I. Corinthians, ili. 16-17, as her advice to the hildren.

Miss Jennie Herrick, of Chicago, sang the solo part of "The Lord is our refuge and strength," with the audience as chorus. The solo was beantifully rendered.

Was then introduced as a reformed drunkard. He said he was not accustomed to speak to children; his work was among meri who had been slaves to the habit, and it had been with them that he had mostly spent his time. He had never spoken to a children a meeting before, and had always doubted his success because he could not tell a story, and never had any talent for amusing people. He was a reformed drunkard, and he could tell them how he came to be a drunkard, and could advise them how to avoid his course and keep out of danger. He had been for twenty years in the power of the command, or the changed off with Capt. William Leonard, of the Owegatchie, and took william Leonard, of the Owegatchie, and took charge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of that boas, on which his sudden death occlarge of the control of the lake superior route, when he changed off with Capt.

THE YACHT CORA. A. A. Munger, Esq., is now the possessor of the handsome yacht Cora, having purchased her of K. C. Barker, of Detroit, for \$3,000. She rates first-class, and is said to be a swift sailer in skillful hands. Her coming here—she is due now—will probably result in the purchase of other first-class yachts by those interested in such craft, and perhaps by the time the next regata takes place Chicago will have an opportunity to witness a contest between yachts of the arst-class.

A VOYAGE TO ST. JOE. The special exentsion trip of the stmr John Sherman, Capt. John Robinson, to St. Joe, this morning at 9 o'clock, proves to be a popular move, judging from the large number of tickets reported as having been sold. The Sherman will leave her landing at Clark street bridge at 9 o'clock and returns at 10 p. m., after giving the excusionists five hours in St. Joe. MARQUETTE!

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Migh., July 11.—Arrived—Props
Cormorani, Selah Chamberlin; schrs Charles Wall,
Goshawk, John Martin. Cleared—Props Forest City, R. J. Hackett; schrs Harvey Brown, Wm. McGregor, Bahama. Passed down—City of Fremont, Up—Prop Lowell. Weather fine. Wind northwest.

DECLINED THE OFFER. Capt. John Robinson has declined the offer of the commund of the prop St. Joseph, after urgent requests to accept it, the managers of the excur-sion steamer John Sherman earnestly desiring him to remain with her. He is an experienced naviga-tor, and handles the Sherman with skill.

DEMURRAGE OBTAINED. The Captain of the I. N. Foster obtained \$125 demurrage from Chancey Bros., yesterday. His vessel was on the lumber market eight days with a cargo before the latter was disposed of. The schooner left for Buffalo last evening with a cargo of corp, taken at 2c per bn. Demurrages are like-ly to be pressed in other similar cases.

DOUBTFUL. The Detroit Free Press of yesterday says it is exceedingly doubtful about the stmr W. R. Clinton leaving her new route and coming here to enter into the excursion business, under the control of Capt. Myers,

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Milwauker, July 11. - Charters: Schr Butcher Boy, 22,000 bu wheat, to Goderich, at 13%c. NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Capt. J. L. Higgie says he is not going to Europe.... The schr Reindeer is receiving a new mainmast at Millers' ship-yards.... The stmr Hurd took a large number of pleasure seekers to Lake Superior last evening.... The schr Walter B. Allen, now being cut down and receiving a complete overhauling, will be ready in three weeks.... Capt. Clark has laid up his sehr Cuba on account of non-paying rates in the lumber trade, and other vessels are to follow....Lumber cargoes went off

cabt. Clark has laid up his sear those on account of non-paying rates in the lumber trade, and other vessels are to follow....Lumber cargoes went off livelier yesterday than for some time past, and last evening not more than half a dozen vessels were at the market docks and few arrived....The prop City of Delinth has been chartered by the members of "D"Co., First Regiment, I. S. G., to take them and their friends on an excursion Monday evening, July 23.

Orman Pours.—A night Custom-House officer is wanted in Buffalo...Capt. Mooney succeeds Capt. Thorne in command of the prop Bentom....The steam yacht Rosaline has left Cleveland for a trip around the lower lakes...Schr Hunting Boy has been sold for \$500 at Milwauxee...Stmr Fearl "excursed" at Buffalo yesterday ...A son of Capt. McCormack, of the schr Fanny, was drowned in Collins Bay Saturday. The shipment of 134, 989 bu of corn from Toledo in a week made quite a little flurry in shipping circles...The tug G. W. Tift has been sold by D. W. Chipman to Schoffeld & Co., of Sungeon Bay, for 28, 000, and has gone to that port....The schr Anna P. Grover has laid up at Toledo, and others are to follows. A good scheme... Four vessels took 80,000 bu of corn from Toledo to Erie last Saturday, and Monday 60,000 bu were taken, all at better rates than carriers get here..... The wreck of the City of Buffalo, which has been obstructing the passage off the dock, at Sand Beach, has been removed... During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the total number of entries and clearances at the port of Toledo afnounted to 3,219, the tonnage of the vessels being 94,338.... The Buffalo Courser says it looks very much as though the gigantic pooling plan had stranded on the Bock of Ages and will have to be abandoned... The prop Atlantic is to run between Portage and Duluth in connection with the other steamers of the Union Company.... Lumber receipts have begun to fail off at Toledo, in consequence of the lying up of the vessels in the Saginaw trade.... English shippers and underwriter

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending 10 o'clock last

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Maskegon, sundries; pens Messenger. Benton Hennes and Griss. Trader. Colorado, Bufalo, sundries; James Pisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; schrs G. Barber, Kewannee, bark; J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber; Charley Hibbard, Clay Bank, bark; Four Brothers, Holland, lumber; Rouse Stmmona, Muskegon, lumber; Charley Hibbard, Clay Bank, bark; Four Brothers, Holland, lumber; Rouse Stmmona, Muskegon, lumber; Sea Gem, Muskegon, lumber; Duncan Cliy, Muskegon, lumber; Banka, Dark; Antralis, Muskegon, Cliy, Muskegon, burke, Bay State, Escanala, lumber; Game Cock, Muskegon, burke, Bay State, Escanala, lumber; Game Cock, Muskegon, burke, Bay State, Escanala, lumber; Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber; Ida, Ludington, lumber; Blackhawk, Muskegon, lumber; Ida, Ludington, lumber; A. B. Hoore, Erie, coat; J. R. Bentiy, Cleveland, coal; Jennie Mullin, Ludington, lumber; Tom Paine, Muskegon, wod; Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; Gross Foins, gravel; Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber; Cr. Alten, Grand Haven, lumber; Broit, Fentwater, bark; Emeline, Manistee, lumber; Gross Foins, gravel; Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber; Cr. Alten, Grand Haven, Burdialo, sundries; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, Ib Dris Bour, 5 bris bore, 5 and 5 bris four; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries; schr Lumber, Rich Mott, Coonto, 25 bris bore, and 5 bris bore, and 5 bris four; prop Montana, Burdialo, 32,000 bu corn, 21 sacks down and 2 bris pork; atm Corona, St. Joe, 10 bris flour; prop Montana, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 21 sacks down and 2 bris pork; atm Corona, St. Joe, 10 bris flour; prop Montana, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 25 bris flour; schr Burdialo, 40,000 bu corn, 25 bris flour; prop Montana, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 25 bris flour;

possess a certain fortune, and lived in great style in the Champs-Riyseca.
They were arrested after the theft of a sapphire ring at the shop of M. Boncheron, and on their apartments being searched a great quantity of atolen articles were found, most of them still bearing the tickets of the Louvre, Bon Marche, Printenna, and other drapery establishments. The defendants had evidently committed the robberies, not under the influence of temptation, but on a system of plunder. for many of the objects taken could have been of no possible set to them. The practice followed appears to have been for Mme. Pulgar and M. Lopez to occupy the attention of the shopkeepers while the younger woman land hands on anything near her. She now strempted to assume all the guilt, and to extenuate her aunt and husband, pretending that they knew nothing of the thefts.

and hasband, pretending that they knew nothing of the thefts.

The court condemned the young wife to eight months' imprisonment, and the auni and husband to a year and a day (which term will require them to undergo their sentence in a central prison, where the regime is more severe, and to afterward remain five years under police surveillance.

THE CURRENCY. GODKIN AND WELLS ON THE SIL-

VER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CMICAGO, July 11.—Mr. Godkin, of the New York Nation, and Mr. Wells, political economist, have both given their views to the world upon the have both given their views to the world upon the remonetization of silver. Both are against it.

Godkin, in his impudent and arrogant manner, but with ignorance as striking as his impudence, puts it all in a nutshell, as he thinks, when he says: "Those who favor remenetization are persens who look upon money merely as an instrument of exchange,—not, as it is, a standard and measure of value."

But the beauty of it is, that Mr. Godkin cannot upot a single political economist of note who will

quote a single political economist of note who will say that money is a standard of value, or a meas-ure of value. They all say that it neither measares values nor represents values. I quote from Say, an old writer, and from Perry, a new, in con-

Say, an old writer, and from Perry, a new, in confirmation of my position.

J. B. Say says that coin, whatever its material, is a commodity, whose value is variable, like that of commodities in general. It is more valuable when it will purchase a large quantity of commodities, and less when it will purchase a smaller.

"It has never," he says, "been pretended that money is the measure of all things; it is not even the measure of values; and its value cannot be made invariable." (See American edition of Say's Political Economy, page 244.)

Says Perry (Elements of Political Economy, page 227): "No one can show anything different in the value of money, either in respect to the way in which it arises or the laws which control it, from the value of any other commodity, excepting only the difference already pointed out: that money, by the usages of society, has a generalized instead of a specific purchasing power. It is all false to speak of gold and silver money as the representative of value. It represents nothing but itself. It will buy other things certainly, and so will a bushel of wheat."

The above are a sufficient answer to Mr. Godkin,

buy other things certainly, and so will a bushel of wheat."

The above are a sufficient answer to Mr. Godkin, while they leave money what it really is, an instrument of exchange, a commodity, subject to the fluctuations of the other commodities it exchanges. Not only so, but, if it be true that money is simply a commodity, the laws of supply and demand, acting upon itself alone, must vary its value precisely as other commodities would be varied under similar circumstances. Now, what influences and instruments are there which may, on the one hand, enhance the value of money, and, on the other, depreciate the value of all other property? They are the following:

1. A decrease in the production of the gold and silver mines.

Service of the control of the contro

He also says a bi-metallic currency cannot be used in the face of the fact that ten countries have it. When it was proposed to aboilsh it in France, some years since, M. Bothachild was examined be-fore a Committee of the French Legislature, and strongly protested against it, and the attempt was

The was proposed to sholish is in France, some years since. M. Rothschild was examined before a Committee of the French Legislature, and strongly protested against it, and the attempt was abandoned.

Mr. Wells says that remonetizing ellwer would give to all the world the privilege of taking all our rold at a nominal price in eilver, or all our silver at a nominal price in solid. The world, in that case, would take our gold or silvers it just what it was worth to them. If they made a profit on the gold we sold them, we would haske a similar profit on the silver they sold us, or vice versa. There is no such thing as a one-stided commerce.

But the utter inconsistency of Mr. Wells' position is exhibited in the fact that, while he places himself so flat-footed upon the theory that cost of production alone rives value to money, he then proceeds to eliminate from the money of the world more than one-half that portion of it that has any claim whatever to value on the ground of cost of production. Thus, it is estimated that the world has a con-currency of about \$6,000,000,000. Of this, \$3,200,000,000 is silver. Imagine the effect upon values of the elimination of this steadying factor of the circulating medium. It would be found necessary to replace it by money costing nothing, and depending upon the force of Governments or the credits of corporations and individuals. Indeed, Mr. Wells' present position would compel him to go back on all' his old hard-money theories, and nolens volens, make him an advocate of money of no intrinsic value.

The real benefit remonetization will be to us is, that it will stimulate our industries. Our money is at present too dear, relatively to content the property; consequently, industry languishes. Until this relative dearness is removed, we shall not have prosperous times. The tendency of money now is not to productive sources, but to investments in the most assured securities, because those owning money fear property will be still chapper. This circle of securities is daily contractined

which they have morely "state and reasy, at an orthogonethe florith and the florithms of the other commodities it and the florithms of the other control of the property of the control of

A DENIAL

A DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribens.

HIGHLAND PARK, July 10.—The scandalous article published in last Sunday's Tribunks in reference to a young lady of this place has called forth the indignation of every respectable citizen. The young lady in question, daughter of highly respectable people, has ever conducted herself in the most exemplary manner, is a member in high standing of the Episcopail Church, and is also connected with fix choir. She went to the city on the morning of the Fourth to spends a few days with friends on the South Side. Some malicious goasip happened to see her on the train conversing with the gentleman named, and, with malice intent. concocted the whole story out of his brilliant imagination.

New Steam Street-Car.

wain of money, relatively to that of other property, has been much too dear. All values, including the control of the control

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Beits and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, malled free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS. THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS THEO. Every Night. THOMAS

TO-NIGHT-3d Symphony Night, TO-MORROW NIGHT-"LES PRELUDES," and MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Magnificent Music. CHARMING RESORT. MATINEE Magicale Music.

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SATURDAY EV'NG—"GEM PROGRAMME."

Curpenter & Sheldon, Manage

J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor

Constitution to give VERY LANGE AUDIENCES TO SEE
JOHN STETSON'S HOWARD ATHENASUM COMPANY FROM BOSTON. Largest Novelty Troups, including in addition, Adah Richmond, Yankee Locke,
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M. Hall, N. D. Jones, in the great Novelty Drama of Fun
THE THREE FAST MENT
Introducing Parior Minstrels, Harmony Hall, Gambling
Saloon, Liberty Hall, Harry Hill's, New York, Grand
Mardi Gras Ball, Educated Donkey, Performing Elephant, &c., &c. All Ladies' Nights. Theatre perfuned.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

SOUTH PARK PAVILION. Great Western Light Guard Band

WILL GIVE GRAND CONCERT THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Cor. Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

CLEMENS KUHNE, Propr. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. The grand opening will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, July 16, With the greatest play of modern times,

THE DANICHEFFS, Embracing the entire strength of the UNION-SQUARE COMEANY from New York The sale of reserved seats will commence at Julius Bauer & Co. 5 music store, corner State and Mouroestia. Father Rome, or Thursday, July 12.

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(Wood's Museum).

Great Hit! Georieus Success of
ANDERSONVILLE; Or, the Union Spy. Every Evening and Matinee Saturday. PROPOSALS.

To the Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company:

By order of the Chrentt Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin, the undersigned, Receiver of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, will issue Receiver's certificates to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, payable on or before the expiration of one year from their date, bearing interest as not exceeding eight per cent per annum. The money to be raised upon these certificates to be used in rebuilding the Black River Bridge and putting down steel rain. The ecrtificates, by order of the Court, to be first Hen upon all the property and Tranchises of said Railway Company. Each holder of the mortage bonds of said Company will for thirty days from the date of this notice, be entitled to purchase at par such preportion of said certificates as the bonds held by him bear to the whole number of bonds outstanding. After that time any holder of said bonds will be entitled to surchase at certificates are invited from bondholders, stating rate of interest demanded, not exceeding eight per cent. to August 15, 1877, addressed to.

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WRITING CLASSES.

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Pour Writing Classes per day at H. B. Bryand's Chicago Business College and English Training School, and many classes in other branches. The very best instructors have charge of the classes in the several departments. Any one or more studies can be taken. Great improvement can be made during the summer. College office open from 8 a. m. to 5 s. m. Location, S. E. corner State and Washington-sts. LINEN COLLARS.

KEEP'S LINEN COLLARS. Four-ply. All the latest styles. \$1.50 per dozen, or 173 BAST MADISON-ST.

BRESCRIPTION FREE For the specify cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or access. Any Draggiet has the ingredigate, Address DE, JAQUES & Ob., Checkenset, Onto.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

one and Omana. On the Poliman or any other form
No other road runs Poliman or any other form
hotel cars west of Chicago.
hotel cars west of Wall and Kinzle-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINEAPOLIS LINE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinste-Street Depot
Leave. Ardve. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICA
KARSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES
Union Depot, West Side, near Madhon-st. bridge, a
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex	12:80 p. m.	3:40 p.
St. Louis & Springfield & Texas	9:00 s. m.	9:00 p.
St. Louis & Springfield & Texas	9:00 s. m.	9:00 p.
St. Louis & Springfield & Texas	9:00 s. m.	9:00 p.
St. Louis & Springfield & Texas	9:00 s. m.	9:00 p.
St. Louis & Springfield & Texas	9:00 s. m.	9:00 p.
Pedria & Reckurk & Rurlington	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Kg.	9:00 s. m.	9:00 p.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ext T2:30 p. m.	3:40 p.	
Joilet & Dwight Accommodat n	5:00 p. sh.	9:20 s.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seed Ticket office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-sv., and Sist., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Off Clark-st., and at depots.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 6:55 g. m.
Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:46 p. m.
8:00 a. m. 7:46 p. m.
9:00 a. m. 7:50 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily). 9:15 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
Signs Express. 9:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roc-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & St. LOUIS & R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroli-sta. West Sida.

Depart. | Arrive. Day Express. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. Night Express. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD,
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Ledvs. Arrive.

From Central Depos, foot of Lake-st.

Depart. Arrive. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE

From Ry. Depos, corner of Clinton and Carrollists.

Depart. Arrive.

Ind'nap'lle & Cincl'nasti Day Ex #:40 a. m. #:10 s. m. lod'napolle & Cinclin. Night Ex #:50 a. m. #:10 s. m. LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODBICH STEAMERS

EDUCATIONAL.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY. HON. CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D.,
Chairman of the Board of Manager
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This school is designed to give the best and most thorough preparation for college. The past year there have been ten teachers, all of ability and experience, and one hondred and five pupils. English studies and French for boys from ten to fourteen years of age. The Academy boarding-house is under the entire charge of the resident teachers, and boys receive careful supervision and attention.

For estalogues and circulars address the Master. M APLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR TOUNG LADIES, M Pittabeld, Mass., offers thorough college in a very invigorating climate and hematique loss incoderate. Address the EEV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

DEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for fliustrated circular, 60-pages, giving details.

FINANCIAL GUARANTEED SPECULATION \$400 invested by us in 60 days Stradiles have made \$2,000. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 30 days. We funzy names all 60 days lived days. We funzy names all 60 days lived days. We funzy refunded if no profit is made. Beforenee given. Corresponding to the profit is made. Beforenee given. Corresponding to the profit is made. Meanurs Augusta and Strate and St SUMMER RESORTS. GLEN PARK HOTEL,
WATKING GLEN, S. T. Terms, Si to Si per day,
Aprocitamento Al. San free Send for circular analysis of value.

C. S. FISOST, Propriestor.

THE CENTRE HOUSE, CAFF MAY, IS NOW
Open; renovated, alternetive and reasonable. J. E.
MECRAY and T. E. HARRINS, Propriestors.

SCALES FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ank Gilbert, the new Sub-Treasurer, has his all ready for approval.

Illiam H. Perry, General Passenger Agent da Soathern Railway, is a guest at the Palmer

8,000, 45 by 198 feet on the south side of Monabscriptions for the new 4 per cent loan, at Treasury yesterday, amounted to \$60,000, amount was paid in all in gold.

and the amount was paid in all in gold.

The appraisement of the Illinois Distillery was completed yesterday, and amounted to \$27,000 more than the Government claims for taxes.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, has resigned on account of the involved financial condition of the charch. He leaves in September.

The Hon. W. L. Bancroft, Receiver; James M. Turner, General Manager; W. R. Bowes, Secretary, and Charles B. Peck, Superintendent of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway, are registered at the Tremont House.

remont House.

At temperature yesterday, as observed by Mae, optician, 88 Madison street (Trinung ding), was: at 8 a. m., 70 degrees; 10 a. m., 12 m., 71; 3 p. m., 73; 7 p. m., 71. Baromat 8 a. m., 30.60; 8 p. m., 30.70.

John Schnack, 12 years of age, residing at No. 4 West Van Buren street, while getting off a Clinnateret ear at the Quincy street crossing at 4:20 exterday afternoon, was run down by an express agen, and was rather seriously injured.

Delegates from the different sections of the orkingmen's party met last evening at the corner. Twelfth and Haisted streets to talk politics. It as the same old Communistic harangue, only a title more so. Newspaper space is too valuable to produce it.

A 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Frank Lifka, a teamster in the employ of F. Wenter, of Nos. 70 and 72 Washington street, fell off his wagon while round-ing the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, and was severely injured internally. He was fre-moved to his house, No. 730 Alport avenue.

The dealers in linseed oil, forming what is mown as the Western Crushers' Association, are a pravate session at the Tremont House. Yester-lay's session was spent in talking over the general ntests of the trade, in the election of new officers, in the presentation of statistics, etc. The Association will probably continue its deliberations until this sequing.

The Legislative Committee appointed to find out what has become of the \$2,955,000 canal-fund money which was repaid to the city by the State was to have met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning and commenced their investigation. The Hon. John C. Haines, the Chairman hower, had to go to Washington, and as some of those whom it is proposed to examine expect to eave the city this week, the meeting was deferred intil the 24th inst.

A meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club was held in the club's rooms in the Grand Pacific ast evening, Gen. Martin Beem presiding. Sevaral applications for membership were received ind referred. Gen. Beem referred to the death of Jent. Hand, as announced in the papers. Capt. Iscobs. Col. Weaver, and Maj. Carroli were appointed as a committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect for the deceased and sympathy rith his family and friends in their affliction.

Commissioners Hoffman and Senne, of the Com-mittee on Schools, and Messre. Plant, Gardner, and Kearney, of the County Board of Education, visited the Look County Normal School Tuesday evening and made an examination of the museum. here are ambies, and minerals. It seems a number als, smakes, and minerals. It seems a number it he spetimens belong to private individuals, and he inspection was made with a view of purchasing, superintendent Plant will recommend the purchase of all valuable specimens belonging to private individuals. They also made an inspection of the cormitory, and find that connecting the water-pipes and severs with the Normal building, and patting in a kitchen-range, the building will be ready for use. The Committee will recommend that these improvements be made. The Superintendent has had six applications from pupils who desire to enter the school next term.

LEWIS B. HAND.

Coroner District he school next term.

Liwis B. Hand.

Coroner District and County Physician Holden resterday morning made an inquiry into the circumstances attendant on the sudden death of Lewis B. Hand. at No. 52 Sherman street. The physicians who had attenced on the deceased, Drs. Houns W. Deering, J. S. Hunt, and J. R. frower, were present, and explained that death seutled from paralysis of the heart. The operation, which was for fistula, had been uccessfully performed, and the anesthetic withmann, when the patient suddenly collapsed. The friends of the deceased expressed themselves a satisfied that no necessity existed either for an aquest or a post mortem examination. Accordangly a medical certificate as to the cause of death

stealing what they can lay their hands on. The correspondent believes that the law which went late effect on the lat inst., on the subject of vagationds, will give him some relief, and seks to be informed just what consolation he can get from that source. This law, concerning which he asks, makes it the duty of the Constables or police to arrest all jvagabonds upon view, or acting at the request of any person. But, in order that the sub-criber's request should amount to anything, he must first make out a written complaint, obtain a warrant from an officer authorized to issue one, for the arrest of the particular tramp whom he is after. Then the warrant is placed in the hands of the Constable or other officer, whose daty it is to serve it and bring the vagabond, in case he is strong enough or can find him, before the nearest Justice of the Peace, where he can be tried, and, if found guilty, sentenced to a long term in the jail, calaboose, or other building.

The law, while an improvement on the old one, is not of much use for suburban districts, where officers are scarce and Justices of the Peace hard to find. The simplest plan probably, where one is not a member of the Humane Society, is to put a little strychnine or arsenic in the meat and other supplies furnished the tramp. This produces death within a comparatively short period of time, is a warning to other tramps to keep out of the neighborhood, puts the Coroner in good humor, and season of the constant depredation.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

DEMAND FOR MONEY.

DEMAND FOR MONEY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Newsboys' Home was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. McGregor Adams, the President, in the chair. Mr. Adams, on calling the meeting to order, stated that several bills had accumulated, what the lastitution was actually running beto order, stated that several bills had accumulated, and that the institution was actually running behind. Including a note for \$1,500, bills of last year amounting to about \$400, and \$311 due the Superintendent and Matron, the institution was in debt some \$2,660. To offset this, there were collections amounting to \$700, together with what the ladies might have collected during the month, or what it was probable they would collect within a short time. Leaving this out of the question, however, the institution needed \$1,960 to make it even with the world.

ting into debt every month. He suggested that it, CALL UPON THE NEW MATRON Mrs. Foreyth, for her views as to the poss cutting down expenses.

Mrs. Forsth, for her views as to the possibility of cutting down expenses.

The suggestion met with favor. The Matron stated that she had found the house in a bad condition when she came into it. There was an evident lack of discipline, and she had found that there was a great deal to be done before she would be willing to ask her friends to visit the Home and to contribute to its support in supplies and money. She referred to the boarders in the house, and said that many complaints had been made that they were not of the right kind. If a better class of boarders could be had, she was satisfied that this would become a paying feature of the Home. She also believed the people did not really know the wants of the Home, and thought that if they did they would contribute more liberally. What was needed was more discipline and responsibility in the various departments. As yet, her time had been seen in putting things to rights, but when the Home was in better condition she intended to institute the other reforms she had alluded to. There were certain things which she needed immediately, and which she read off to the Board. Among them were, various articles of tinware, for which Mr. Adams generously gave her an order. She was assured of the warm support of the Board, each and all of whom were most favorably impressed with her manner.

After some discussion, it was decided to await the result of a month or two of the new Matron's administration, in the hope that that result will be favorable to the idea that expenses can be reduced and the institution be kept from getting behind. The members of the Board also promised to redouble their exertions in the way of appealing for contributions to the people. ons in the way of appear

THE SHANLEY MURDER.

upon the Shanley murder, but have thus far succeeded in making no additional arrests. They are keeping mum as to who did the shooting, but a German afternoon paper, the *Freise Presses, sets all doubts on that point at rest by publishing the names of Gannon's companions in the buggy. Gannon's stories are so mixed up that the opinion is gaining yound that he himself is the murderer. names of Gannon's companions in the buggy. Gannon's stories are so mixed up that the opinion is gaining ground that he himself is the murderer, and not the two others who were with him. Other circumstances point in the same direction, and should this be true, he is undoubtedly leading the police a wild-goose chase. Closer investigation has developed the fact that the people residing in the vicinity know much more about the affair than they care to tell, and, if any arrests are made today, it is likely to be those of witnesses in the case. The facts are simply damnatory to every man, woman, and child in the neighborhood. The body, it will be remembered, was not found until after 3 o'clock, whereas the shooting occurred at about 22:30. The same party had been around about 10 o'clock, and had fired one shot at a dog belonging to a man named Reynolds. They went away, and, returning shortly after midnight, were raising so great a commotion that a number of the neighbors were aroused. And to their discredit be it said, not a few of them saw the shot fired, neard the man fall and groan, and gave no airm because they were afraid to! But the exact particulars in this respect can only be obtained by the Coroner, who certainly ought to make the inquest as complete as possible. The people are so cowardity that they will not tell the truth to a policeman or a reporter, and can only be made so to do by pusting them upon oath. One-woman, it is said, living close by, saw the entire occurronce, and, to save trouble as a witness, shut down her window and went to bed. Another heard one of the trio say, "Be's dropped." The police are convinced that the shooting was witnessed, and are making a minute search for such witnesses.

witnessed, and are making a minute search for such witnesses.

Way shanley was shot is a mystery, but the correct solution probably is that he was mistaken for an officer in citizen's dress. He was returning from his brother's house, and was attracted by the noise the young roughs were making. He was standing at the time he was shot in the shads of a building on the corner owned by Gannon's family, and in the rear of which they reside. The trio were not in the buggy when the shot was fred, as Gannon states, but were on the crossing, the buggy standing a short distance off. Gannon says it was the man who was driving that shot, and this, together with the fact that they were not in the buggy at all, would seem to strengthen the suspicion against him. He is known to be the person who fired the first shot at the deg, and he is known to have been with the trio that shot Shanley. Until his accomplices are captured, however, all is more conjecture than fact. The buggy was yesterday identified by Townsend & Gooding, of Wabash avenue, and was stolen from the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IT IS NOT BUYING PROVISIONS HERE.

An article was published in yesterday's Inter Ocean stating that agents of the French Govern ment were in this country contracting, here and elsewhere, for large supplies of canned and packed meats, and intimating that various Chicago firms were basied in alling contracts made with one of

as satisfied that no necessity existed either for an inquest or a post mortem examination. Accordingly a medical certificate as to the cause of death was signed by the three attending physicians, and last evening the body was removed to Joliet, where it will be buried to-day.

It appears upon inquiry that Dr. Deering, though not well known here, is a skilled and thorough surgeon. Had the friends of the deceased known more of him they would not have expressed the suspicions they did Tuesday evening.

PROTECTION AGAINST TRAMPS.

A subsirban correspondent wants TRE TRIBUNE to inform its readers in the ontlying districts how to get rid of tramps, some of whom, the writer says, are still prowling around, barefooted and ragged, begging for one thing and another, and correspondent believes that the law which went the correspondent believes that the law which went the subsided of the affair was unique. "It's all a dealing when the first place, France has got a year's provisions on hand. If she went into the war—which is improbable—she would have something to go on for a year. More than that, she wouldn't have meat yet up in that way; if's too expensive, Twelve ounces per day for one man's rations? Why, no dovernment on earth gives a man more than sixteen ounces of fresh meat, and these folks would have a manget these pounces of pressed beef. Oh. ounces per day for one man's rations! Why, no Government on earth gives a man more than sixteen ounces of fresh meat, and these folks would have a man get twelve ounces of pressed beef. Oh, it's too d—d ridiculous. The French Government wouldn't buy meat in such a way and in such quantities anyhow. Why, they live on soup,—SOUP. I tell yon; and they can make it out of six maroles and a pint of water, and get fat on it at that. If you see any of these secret agents around wanting to make contracts for pressed beef, just let me know of it. I'd give the Inter Ocean 25 cents if it would bring me one of those fellows alive. If I'd only known they were coming over here, you bet your hoots I'd never have sent a man to Europe to see what chance there was for supplying Russia and France with Chicago meats. I'm considerable of a Yankee, you know, and had a kind of an idea that we could just beat the world on our production in the meat line. But I found I was mistaken. Russia has just about 2,000,000 more head of cattle than we have. Well, my man went to France after looking over the field in Russia, and finding it was no use fooling around there. He has been in Europe about four months altogether, and hasn't sold a dollar's worth. That will show what chance there is for exporting ment to France. He sails for home on the 17th and gives it up as a bad job. I guess if I'd had a chance to make any contracts, I should have made them through him, and I guess I should have neard something about the business if any of the meat dealers had been interviewed by these secret agents. I haven't beard a thing about it. It's a lie, as I believe I remarked before; a lot of wind; a sensation with no truth in it; improbable on its face, on its back, and every lother way. The gentleman, as if to make his statement all the stronger, avowed his willingness to bet anybody \$100 to a red herring that he was right, and that the stronger, and never dead of carry large piece of cloth.

the story was made out of a very large piece of cloth.

MR. GOOCH,
of the firm of Gooch & Barber, had seen the article in the Inter-Ocean, and pronounced it as being equally untrathful and sensational. There was no agent of the French Government in Chicago buying canned meats, and there had been none. The foreign trade generally was in a flourishing condition, but the French were taking no more than their usual supply of provisions. Somebody had given a guileless I.-O. man a "stiff," and the only way in which the thing could have come about, in Mr. Gooch's opinion, was that a French gentieman representing a business firm in France is at present in the city trying to make contracts for a supply for the ensuing year. He in no sense represents the Government, and no one in Chicago does so.

Mr. George Brougham, manager of the Chicago. does so.

Mr. George Brougham, manager of the Chicago Meat-Preserving Works, said that the Inter-Ocean had stumbled on a mare's nest onco more. There was no French representative in the city; if there were, he would be certain to know of the fact. There was not a word of truth in the story, nor a shred of foundation for it.

In conversation with Mr. Brougham at the time was the French gentleman referred to. He coincided in the opinions expressed, and declared in indifferent English that the whole story was rubbish. He was in Chicago about his own business, and that only.

THE GREENBACKERS.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Boperintendent and Matron, the institution was in debt some \$2,660. To offset this, there were collections amounting to \$700, together with what the ladies might have collected during the month, or what it was probable they would collect within a short time. Leaving this out of the question, however, the institution needed \$1,960 to make it even with the world.

Mr. Peck said he had hoped to raise \$500 on the Board of Trade, and thought he could easily have done so had it not been for the \$1, John fare, which had appeared so generally to the people's generacity.

Several ladies reported progress in this matter of raising money. One could collect \$100 in six weeks; another had a check for \$250; another had \$12, and a promise of \$50 fin a few days; and others had promises which they hoped to realize on shortly. In this way about \$200 of the debt was in a fair way of being paid off at no distant date.

THE SUPERINFENDENT'S REPORT was then read. It showed that the expenditures for food, etc., for June had amounted to \$335,38, deducting from which the sum of \$651,8, the present value of supplies on hand, the net cost of living would be \$250,36. To this should be added \$35,34 for Superintendent's and Markers and repairs, making the total running expenses for June \$433,27. On the other hand, the net cost of running the Home for June was just \$138,80 over and above all receipts. The present value of supplies on hand, the net cost of running the Home for June was just \$138,80 over and above all receipts. The present said on the enlight eneme of hops in the Home was according to the report, but twenty-even.

The question and repairs, making the total running expenses for June \$433,27. On the other hand, the net cost of running the Home for June was just \$138,80 over and above all receipts. The present was not for the enlight of the enlight

Mr. Hoyt expanded his chest and informed the Mr. Hoyt expanded his chest and informed the American people that the country was waking up to the great truths of the rag-money doctrine. He was followed by Mr. Washington, who declared that the Greenback party meant outliness. Several other appelles of the assignat spoke their little pieces, and the meeting having voted to hold a tellific gathering at the same place next. Tuesday evening dissolved into airy nothingness.

UNDER A CLOUD.

DUGAN, CASE & SPEARS IN TROUBLE. The firm of Dugan, Case & Spears, operate Change, is under a cloud. About a week ago thei checks were thrown out by the Merchants' Nationa checks were thrown out by the Merchants' National Bank "through a misunderstanding." This fact found its way to Delhi, Ind., and resulted in a run on the First National Bank of that place, of which Mr. Dugan was President. About \$150,000 was withdrawn by the farmers. This weakened the firm considerably, and, after consulting with their friends, in view of the shrinkage in real estate and friends, in view of the shrinkage in real estate and the possession of "bad paper," it was decided to suspend and settle up. Accordingly, the firm ceased doing business in this city, and the Bank-Examiner wound up the Defhi bank. The assets of the latter institution are said to be \$50,000 in excess of the liabilities. The firm decline to state the amount of their liabilities, but it is understood that they are not very large. Some of the claims have aiready been adjusted, and others are in process of settlement. The firm have a large quantity of real estate, and also some "good paper," and no fears seem to be entertained by the creditors regarding their claims. The younger Spears said yesterday that everything would be straightened out as soon as his father returned from California, and that business would be resumed in less than a month. The Delhi bank would not be started again as a National Bank, but would be run as a private institution, as it was for twenty years previous to the War. This is the first trouble these gentlemen have ever experienced, though they have been individually in the commercial line for many years. Mr. Dugan lives in Delhi; his partners are residents of this city.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Six prisoners were discharged from the jail yes terday, the Grand Jury having passed on their cases and failed to find true bills. Sheriff Kern, who has been absent for two weeks was heard from yesterday. He is sojourning at ontreal, Canada, and does not expect to retur

pefore next week. Austin J. Doyle, late Clerk of the Criminal Court, yesterday paid \$1,402.01 into the County Treasury, the same being the amount of fees collected from January to July.

The North Chicago Assessor returned his personal property books yesterday. They show the assessment for 1877 to be \$1,451,360, against \$1,815,600 for the previous year.

The Grand Jury yesterday did a heavy day's work, disposing of thirty cases, all of which were of minor importance. Nothing further was done with the complaint of Commissioner Holden. The Assessors of the Towns of Lake, Palos, and Northfield returned their books yesterday. All of the towns have now returned except West and South Chicago, Maine, Lake View, and Hyde Park. The Committee on Equalization will enter or its active work a week from next Tuesday, and continue in session from day to day until the work of equalization has been completed. Its meetings will be held at Klare's Hall between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock each day.

10 and 4 o'clock each day.

The Committee on Public Service yesterday agreed to advertise for proposals for furnishing the county with coal and wood the coming year. The bids are to be opened a week from Monday. The matter of advertising is simply a formality, as it is understood in advance that the award is to be made to Baker, the present contractor.

The State's Attorney vesterday received a telegram from the prosecuting witness in the Brooks aportion case, asking when the case will be called for trial. This would seem to set at rest the oftrepeated report that the witness had been made away with, and to insure her attendance when wanted. Wanted.

The Criminal Court was not in session yesterday, owing to Judge Farwell being engaged in hearing the Harms injunction case in one of the civil courts. The Judge was over at 9 o'clock, however, to discharge the jury in the case of James F. Caulfield, who had been on trial the day before for an assunit with intent to kill, it having been unable to agree after having been out all night.

A temporary loan of \$100,000 fails due the 19th inst., and the County Treasurer is trying to meet it. The chances now are that another loan will have to be negotiated to pay it with, in which event the money which has been already set aside to neet it will be suppropriated to taking up outstanding county orders. There is no authority for so diverting the money, but it has been done before, and may be done again.

and may be done again.

The tax cases occupied the County Court again yesterday. The objections were of the same general character as on previous days, and, with few exceptions, met the same fate—were overruled. All of what are known as general cases were disposed of, and to-day some objections to the school tax in the Town of Jefferson will be heard, and then will come objections to the South Park assessments. So far, for obvious reasons, no appeals have been asked for or taken from the decisions rendered.

rendered.

ments. So far, for obvious reasons, no appeals have been asked for or taken from the decisions rendered.

The work on the Court-House still drags slowly along. The masonry contractor is now being delayed by Walker, and it would not be surprising, unless a socedy change is made, to see Sextoff demanding damages. Walker was in better humor yesterday, but he was making rery little headway with his work. He has not yet commenced the use of thin stone, and, notwithstanding his threats, it is not likely that he will. His has evidently learned that he has nothing to make in attempting to force Egan to dive him "extras" that he is not entitled to, and the "Ring," too, seems to have lost some of its ardor in following Walker's lead. So far as outside appearances go, a calm may be said to prevail in Court-House circles.

M'CAPPREY AND THE PUBLIC.

Very little was heard yesterday of McCaffrey and his proposed charges against Egan. The impression was that he had changed his mind in the matter, but it is hoped that the impression was without foundation. He ought to make his charges by all means,—or zet some one to make them for him,—and go to the bottom of this whole Court-House trouble. While he is in the investigating and reform mood, he should leave nothing undone; and, if he goes to work carnestly, in view of the facilities he has for knowing the inside of all county crookedness, he can place future Grand Juries under lasting obligations to him, and when he retires to his lows farm this fall the gratitude of the public will follow him. He should arraign Egan not only for his more recent sins, but should go back a few years for a starting-point, and ascertain just how it was he was selected architect, and why it is that ever since he has been giving a lion's share of his carnings to the mucn-abused Periolat. And after showing Egan and Periolat up in their true light, his work would be but half finished if he failed to look into the dickering and dealings of the several county contractors for the last three years. He shou

THE CITY-HALL.

City-Engineer Chesbrough visited the Ogden Ditch dam yesterday and found it "all right." There are now 534 licensed saloons. The receipts from license-fees yesterday were \$3,500. The Comptroller yesterday redeemed \$30,000 of the popular-loan certificates and issued \$40,000 of 6 per sent revenue warrants. Five new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department resterday. Five deaths from that scourge have occurred this week. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$3,745 from the City Collector, \$2,544 from the Water-Department, and \$10,946 from the Comptroiler.

Mrs. S. B. R. Smith took out a permit vesterday to build a three-story and basement dwelling 26x00 feet on Dearborn avenue, near Schiller street, to cost \$7,000. The Commissioner of Health yesterday ordered Dr. Knox to have the Medical Inspectors under him make a careful inspection of the tenement houses, and report to him their sanitary condition.

him make a careful inspection of the tenement houses, and report to him their senitary condition.

The contract for paving those places on Wahash avenue heliween Congress and Twenty-second streets not now paved was yesterday awarded to Ray & Whitney, whose bid at \$1.25 per square yard was the lowest.

The special Committee, consisting of Ald. Kirk, Bailard, Yan Osdel, Cary, and Ryan, appointed to inquire into the workings of the Department of Buildings, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and with the Superintendent of Buildings looked over the building and fire ordinances. At seems that some misunderstanding has existed as to the portions of the law to be enforced by the Building Department, and what part fell to the care of the pottions of the law to be enforced by the Building Department, and what part fell to the care of the tolice of the work between those who are expocted to perform it. The Building Department has two men, and to sak them to see that no irregularities are committed, no combustibles stored where they should not be, no elevators without proper guards, no new lumber-yards farted, and to spend one-third of their time in the prosecution of violators, is the veriest nonsense, and an impossibility.

Bome swidently disgusted and probably diagust-

ing scavenger makes complaint to This Tribuna that the Health Department compels the night scavengers to use disinfectants while pursuing their odoriferous vocation, and says that the purchase of those disinfectants from the Health Department is practically obligatory. He hints at the existence of a ring, and says that a man named Hirsch makes all the Department disinfectants. A reporter vesterday took time to in-

He hints at the existence of a ring, and says that a man named Hirsch makes all the Department disinfectants. A reporter yesterday took time to inquire into the subject of the complaint, and ascertains that the Commissioner of Health some months ago issued an order as follows:

Keoh scavenger asking for a permit to clean a privy-vanit must, on receiving a permit, purchase from the Clerk or from some other source, two pounds of sulpho-carbolic seld to be used as a disinfectant in the work. And he will not receive such permit until he purchases the article or presents a receipt showing that he has purchased clew here.

An the Department disinfectant is furnished by the firm of Hirsch & Co., because that firm offered to manufacture it most cheaply. The disinfectant is of a particular kind, because that kind is used by the New York Health Department, and is considered the best in use. It contains 85 per cent of carbolic acid. The wording of the order will certainly make it plain that Mr. Scavenger can purchase his disinfectant where he chooses, if he geisthe right kind. The price charged by the Health Department is twenty cents for two pounds of the liquid. If the scavenger can get it cheaper elsewhere, he is at perfect liberty to do so. The handling of it by the Department is a nuisance, and causes a loss of both time and money—the latter because on sundry occasions the clerk of the Department was indiscreet enough to trust scavengers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. A. Youker will conduct the noonday meeting to-day in Loyer Farwell Hall. Articles intended for the use of the sick children at the Half-Orphan Asylum can be sent to F. W. Pusheck, 175 North Wells street. A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Christian Association of Chicago will be held at 751 and 753 Wabash avenue at 10 e'clock a. m. to-day.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Foote-yesterday placed James Atchison ander bonds of \$2,000 for trial to-day for assaulting Louis Freer with a knife. Jacob Beck, of No. 311/2 North Wells street, was eld in \$500 bail by Commissioner Hoyne yester day morning, to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on Richard Thompson, the sailor, who died at the County Hospital from injuries received from fall-ing out of a window of the Randolph House. Annie Nielson appeared before Justice Meech yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of John East, charging him with bastardy. John gave bail in bonds of \$500 and will be tried July 13. Detective Scott last evening arrested a man sup-posed to be Delaney, Annett's "pal" in the as-sault upon Aid. Kerber recently. The Alderman will take a look at him to-day, and may possibly identify him.

identify him.

Detective Michael Schaack yesterday arrested Thomas O'Brien, Richard Nelson, and Peter Sharkey, three chaps who, on the Fourth of July, broke into Mrs. Schultz's residence, No. 124 Kindroke into Mrs. Schultz's residence into Mrs. Schultz's res zie street, and got away with clothing and coins valued in all at about \$50.

coins valued in all at about \$50.

Justice Morris yesterday held the following:
Henry Moore, Florence LaBelle, Magyie Byerton,
Molite Quinn, William Madden, John T. Clark,
Thomas Igo, six months cach; John Donahue,
thirty days, Louis Barnett and Joseph Smith, assaulting Cornelius O'Brien, \$5,000 to the 14th.
Justice Summerheid yesterday held Louis Platt in
\$500 to the Criminal Court for conspiring to produce an abortion upon Mary Burback. duce an abortion upon Mary Burback.

Minor arrests: Charles Repman and Charles J.

Hunt, swindling C. M. Crouse by the system known
as policy; B. Goldsmith, larceny of a watch from
A. Frinkelstein, of No. 420 Clark street; Carrie
Weber, of No. 517 Clark street, larceny of \$20
from John Schaeffer; A. V. Hutchins, of No. 55
Jefferson street, Joliet, alleged obtaining goods
under false pretense from a store on Fifth arenne,
near Madison street; Harvey Haward, larceny of a
watch from Charles Simon.

watch from Charles Simon.

The horse-thieves are once again infesting the city. Yesterday, among several others, a rig belonging to W. P. Dunne, of No. 202 Clark street, was spirited away from a rear door. Earlier in the day the West Twelfth-street police recovered a buggy belonging to Theodore Schrickel, of Lake View, and stolen a day or so ago from the corner of Huron and Clark streets. The horse and harness, being more easily to dispose of, were kept by the thieves, who also stripped the buggy of everything that could be used.

thing that could be used.

Dr. Holden yesterday morning probed the wound of Annie Coles, who died from the effect of a pistol shot the day previous, and found the builet. The deadly missile weighs about half an ounce, is of a conical shape, and its base like the appearance of having melted and spread in the course of its escape from the pistol. It was turned over to the Coroner to be added to his catinut of cariosities in the shape of weapons, which he has accumulated during his term of office. The story goes that the builet was once before in the Coroner's possession, as well as the pistol from which it was discharged, and that it came into the hands of young Hube through one of the employes in the office. The inquest was postponed, in the hope of getting additional evidence, until this morning at 10 o'clock.

been disposed to follow his directions, to a paper requesting Mr. Blanchard to give an address at the coursesing mr. Bianchard to give an address at the Court-House in reply to the argument of Mr. Claf-lin. It is thought, however, that the meeting will be attended simply by the Trustees of the college, and a few of their friends, as the citizens generally have no desire to listen to the President. The Citizens' Executive Committee, at a meeting held last evening, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

evening, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Wierran, A meeting of the citizens of Wheaton for the purpose of addressing them upon such questions as may be suggested, has been called by Mr. Jonathan Blanchard. Fresident of Wheaton College; and Mr. Blanchard is, in the language of several of his cierical brethren heretofore published in the Chicago papers, either "a reckless standerer of his brethren" or in such "a state of mind as to relieve him from moral responsibility for his words and deeds," so that we cannot place any reliance upon his statements; and, whereas, The language of Mr. Blanchard in his discourses is apt to be so vile and vulgar as to disgust all respectable people, and we believe it would not be beneficial to attend any meeting he might be called upon conscientiously advise our friends to be present at the proposed meeting; and be it further.

Resofted, That if Mr. Blanchard has at last concluded that the donors of the college and the citizens generally have a right to know something about the disposition of the college funds and to have a voice in the management, we would be pleased to have him reduce any communication he desires to make to writing, and place the same in the hands of the Committee for proper action.

EVANSTON.

The Viliage Trustees met Tuesday evening, with President Huse, and Trustees Kellogg, Kedzie, Jenks, and Davis present. The use of the lake-front for July 19 was given to the Norwerian M. E. Church. A petition was received from the prominent taxpayers of North Evauston requesting a sewer be built along Central avenue, connecting with the big ditch. Referred to the proper committee.

ing with the big ditch. Referred to the proper committee.

The Village Clerk reported that \$6,500, borrowed by the village of George Watson, would be due July 21.

On motion, the President was authorized to meet as much of this indebtedness as the funds in the Treasury would allow, and to provide for the remainder, either by extension or new loan.

The Water-Works Committee was ordered to confer with the take-pipe contractors concerning the position of the piles, and to hold them responsible for damages done before the work was accepted by the village.

The official bond of Robert F. Scott, amounting to \$10,000, with Robert Sunpson and Isaac Pooless sureties, was accepted.

Adjourned for two weeks.

Adjourned for two weeks.

Alorge part of the population of Hyde Park are at present anxious for a change of governmenterom a village organization to that of a city. The persons interested have been quietly taking the matter up. The act under which such change is proposed is the amendment passed by the last Legislature, and is Sec. 4 of an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages. It reads: "Any incorporated town or village in this State having a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants may become incorporated as a city in like manner as hereinhefore provided, but in all such cases the President and Trustees of such town or village shall respectively perform the same dutter relative to such change of organization as is performed by the Mayor and Council of cities." The "hereinhefore provided" is the presentation of a petition signed by one-cighth of the voters, and a vote at an election of a majority in favor of the incorporation. Whether the matter is brought up before winter is a matter for those interested in village affairs to talk up.

MINERAL POINT, WIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., July 9.—We had here last week some of the hottest weather in the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant," it being 96 in the shade on Saturday. It culminated in one of the worst storms of short duration that ever visited us, Saturday night and Sunday morning. It laid the corn badly in some localities. There is a very fair prospect for the crops, the festive chinchbugs being kept down by the frequent heavy rains; still, most of the farmers will have to buy their flour, as they do now, for the reason that, having become discouraged on account of the bugs last and other years, they have put in but very little wheat,—a vast number of them having put in none at all.

THE MORMONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springrish, Ill., July 11.—Capt. John Tobin, for some years a resident of California, later of St. Louis, and more recently of this city, where he now lives, is one of the principal witnesses relied upon by District-Attorney Howard, of Salt Lake City, with whom he is in communication, to prove the personal connection of Brigham Young and other Mormon magnates with the massacre of Gentiles. He is the Tobin mentioned in John D. Lee's confession as one whom the Mormons planned to assassinate, and whom, having been le't by them for dead, was never expected to prove a witness against them. His lengthy story, as told fession as one whom the Mormons planned to assassinate, and whom, having been let by them for dead, was never expected to prove a witness against them. His lengthy story, as told to-night in an interview with the city editor of the State Journal, is, in substance, that he was with a surveying party, in the fall of 1856 at Fort Bridger, and was enabled to, be of service to the Mormons in bringing tidings of and sending relief to a party of European Mormon immigrants crossing the plains, who otherwise must have perished in the storm. This service Brigham Young, then Territorial Governor, gratefully recognized, and appointed Tobin, who had formerly been in the United States-army, an Instructor of Territorial Militia, and his appointment as such was published in the Deseret Neus. While he was so engaged. Tobin says the Indians were friendly, although Brigham insisted on the contrary, as a reason for organizing the militia. Soon Tobin tound the Mormon forces were to be used against the Government, and squads of cavalry were employed as "Avengers." He then resigned. Later he undertook to guide a party to California composed of men who, having been outspoken against Mormonism, regarded themseives as destined for assassination by the Mormon "Avengers." The party, three besides Tobin, started, and had got as far as an Indian Agency, about Mily miles south, where they were overtaken by a party of mounted Mormons, headed by Brigham Young, Jr., who, while professing continued friendship for Tobin, said the latter's companions were enemies of the Mormon Church, and would not be allowed to go to Callifornia to misrepresent Mormonism there. He had his orders, he said, and must carry them out? The fuzicity party claimed the protection of the Agency a few days, Young going off. They finally continued their journey, but observed that he party was continually on their trail. Reaching a rocky defile they encamped for the night, and towards morning were awakened by a firing upon them. Tobin's companions fell at the first volley, an

LOUISVILLE'S FESTIVAL. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11. - The Saengerfest is is no exaggeration to say that its musical excellence has never been equaled by any similar event in America. Louisville, in addition to its decora-tive splendor (and in this regard the display is universal), presents a scene of joyous satisfaction rarely witnessed anywhere. The hotels show the versal), presents a scene of joyous satisfaction rarely witnessed anywhere. The hotels show the greatest indux of strangers ever congregated together in Louisville, and it is all the city can do to hold the immense number present. Fest-Hall tonight is packed to overflowing. The 5, 500 seats are all occupied, and the number standing will swell attendance to 6, 500 at least. To-night's orchestra contains 100 pieces, and the number of singers in the choruses's stated at 800. Pappenheim sang the Star-Spangled Banner, and so great was the enthulasm that the applause broke in ere the effort was completed. A bettek adjective than grand cannot be applied to Pappenheim's singing.
Miss beinmann, or Inglanapolis, sang with much clearness and sweetness. Her voice is under perfect control, and her singing was very well received.

The following is the programme as executed un-der the direction of Carl Barus, of Cincinnati: 1. Overture, "Fidelio" No. 4 in E......Beethoven 2. Ostara aus der Edda ... Hiller ... Hiller ... Pener Sole, Grund Chorus of Male Voices, and Orachestra.

3. Soprano solo, Arle aus Mignon "Ah Per Stassera"... Thomas

Stassers "Miss Clara Reinmann and Orchestra.

4. "Rheinsage" fürst time in boulsville....... Otto
Grand Chorus of Male Voices and Orchestra.

5. Finale of "Rienal".

Solo by Mine, Eugenie Pappenheim, Quariette and
Grand Chorus of Pemate and Male Voices of the
Cincinnali "Pest Chor" and Orchestra.

Cincinnuis "Pest Chor" and Orchesira.

6. Soprano selo, "Au Dem Hohen Hohen Liede Salomo". Scene for soprane and Orchesira especially composed for the Louisville Musical Festival and dedicated to Mine. Eugente Pappenheim by......Dr. Leopold Damrosch Mine. Eugente Pappenheim by......Dr. Leopold Damrosch Mine. Eugente Pappenheim Orchestra.

7. "Foresecond Pasin" Mendelssohn Solo by Miss Chara Reinmann, Quartetie and Grand Chorus of Finnia and Male Voices and Orchestra.

8. Inflamatus from "Stabat Maie" (Soushi Solo by Mine. Eugente Pappenheim, Grand Chorus of Finnia and Male Voices and Orchestra.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—Muster-rolls, under the provisions of the new Militia Code, were to-day received in the Attorney-General's office from the Atlanta Guards, the Union Guards of Sycamore and the Washington Guards of Tazewell County.

The Bar in the United States Court to-day adopted esolutions of esteem for Judge David Davis, and the same will be presented in open court to-morrow.

The United States Court is still considering the famous Wayne County bond case, argument in which will be concluded to-morrow. No order transferring the sale of the bonds from Fairfield to this city, as telegraphed by erratic correspondents last night, has been made, and the Court is displeased at such erroneously-published statement.

Dr. Prince, of Jacksonville, has declined appointment on the State Board of Health on account of other engagements, and the Governor has substituted Dr. William M. Chambers, of Charleston, Coles County. The Board meets here to-morrow.

The Township of Wade, Jasper County, to-day canceled \$22,000 of registered bonds on Jasper County. the same will be presented in open court to-mor-

canceled \$22,000 of registered bonds on Jasper County.

William H. McGuire, of Bethany, Moultrie County, to-day filed a petition in voluntary bankraptcy. Gov. Cullom to-day pardoned John Rodney, convicted of larceny in the May, 1877, term of the Logan County Circuit Court and sentenced to the Fenitentiary for one year. This pardon was recommended by the Circuit Judge, State's Attorney, prosecuting witnesses, six jurors in the case, and others, and published notice of the application was given.

Seven Hundred Saints—A Fresh Arrival of Mormons.

New York Times, July 8.

The steamship Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, and landed a party of 723 Mormone, including a corpulent and rather lively Rishop, who called himself Rowberry. The Bishop was busy among his flock when the Times reporter approached him, and he wiped his broad face and smiled agenial smile as he held out his hand. He was very willing to give information, and said that he had been thirty years in the Western country, meaning the Mormon country. Ten months ago he was sent out to collect together the converts under a score of Presidents or missionaries in England, Wales, Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark. The result was that he came back now with 24 Binglish families, numbering 84 persons, 112 German-Swiss, 61 Norwegians, and 150 Swedes, the remainder of the party of noward of 700 being made up of Danes and Hollanders. There were a great many very old people, and also many children, in the party, but it was not without a share of youth and beauty, although the beauty was high in the cheek-bones, and too rugged for New York belles. The grade of intelligence was apparently low, but some of the men who conversed about the Church and its prospects evinced an earnestness and familiarity with affairs which was by no means indicative either of ignorance or stupidity. Huge packages of baggage were strewed about the floor, and groups of Swedish women wearing broad straw hats with ribbons hanging before their faces from the bands, with which they restrained the tendency of the hat to blow off with the slightest breeze, kept watch of the toddling children. The presence of so many old and young persons in the party was explained by the fact that the more vigorous members of their families had gone out before them, and having earned money to bring their parents and younger relatives out, they were now spending it in getting the old people over the water and out to Utah. In conversation with one of the Castle-Ga Seven Hundred Saints-A Fresh Arrival of

others of the chief officers of the German army were present.

The opening dance was a quadrille, in which twelve pairs took part, dressed in the uniform worn by the regiment when it vas formed eighty years ago. Four of the pairs wore the dress of the grenadier battalion, four that of the fusilier, and four that of musketeer battalions, the grenadiers and musketeers being clothed in blue and yellow with silver lace and ornaments, the fusiliers having dark green collars and light green facings. At the request of the Emperor the quadrille was repeated, being closely watched by him with evident interest.

Addressing the officers of the regiment, the Emperor alluded to his green tysis to Alsace and Lorraine, remarking that until he had thus had the opportunity of personally inspecting the battle-fields of Weissenburg and Worth be, had failed to properly appreciate the difficulty of the task performed there by his regiment, although the losses it had suffered were sufficient proof of their gallantry.

PETROLEUM.

Agitation in Olidom Over the Big Striker

Agitation in Oildom Over the Big Strikes— Transportation Schemes.

Titusvills, Pa., July 7.—Oildom is now feeling the great agitation that invariably follows the discovery and development of "bonanza strikes."

The immense gush of the oleaginous compound, which astonished the petrolenm world a few weeks since, has steadily increased. As the quantity of the crude article has accumulated prices have declined, and at this writing a prime oil can be purchased at \$1 per barrel. This of course species.

For immease gush of the olegations compound, which satonished the percolean works a few weeks since, has estandisy increased. As the quantity of clined, and at this writing a prime oils me he proceed the process of t a wire alone whole immediate information if anything happens, or is needed, at any point between the tanks. One watchman is required for each ten miles. This officer walks back and forth each day over his best.

Testimony Before the Committee of Inquiry
Regarding the Senator's Election.
San Francisco, July 11.—A Portland press dispatch says: Before the Investigating Committee
yesterday, M. V. Brown, State Printer and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Lina
County, testified the known of some of senate County, testified that he knew of no use of money to secure Grover's election
T. L. Porter, member of the Legislature, of
Linn County, was intimate with Grover, who said
he would not accept an office obtained by corrupt

he would not accept an ome obtained by corrupt means.

John Gray, of Salem, testified that Wilson, of the Legislature, told him he had been offered money and refused it.

Senator Palmer, of Benton County, testified that Stilles' evidence, so far as the witness was concerned, was absolutely false, and branded Stilles as a perjared scoundrel. He admitted that he had been tendered the position of Superintendent of the Penitentiary by Chadwick Tier the election. He did not accept, because it would not pay, and for manp other reasons.

RICHMOND, ILL., POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RICHMOND: Ill., July 11.—James V. Aldrich. one of our leading merchants, and member of the well-known firm of Smith, Aldrich & Haythorne, received his commission as Pestmaster yesterday, and takes possession of the office to-morrow. He and takes possession of the office to-morrow. He is one of our most popular citizens, and will make an efficient official. He succeeds Mr. S. A. Potter, deceased. An effort was made by the friends of Miss Allie Norton, Deputy Postmaster, to secure to her the position on the grounds of conformity with Civil-Service rules, but the authorities at Washington, after looking over the entire ground, found good reasons for appointing Mr. Aldrich. Miss Norton will be retained as Deputy, and the office will be removed to the commodious corner store of the above firm.

Killed by the Sting of a Bee.

A distressing event occurred at Lydney on Friday week, and was the subject of a Coroner's inquiry on the following day, viz.: the death of Henry Larkham, Sr., a retired farmer, from the sting of a bee. It appeared from the evidence given before Mr. M. F. Carter, Divisional Coroner, that about a quarter to 50 clock on the day named Mr. Larkham was in his son's garden, and, on passing in front of the benhives, received a sting upon the temple. The old gentleman at once returned to the honse, and asked a young man named Lloyd to fetch the blue-bag, which was done, and the liquid blue was applied. Lloyd likewise, at the request of Mr. Larkham, took an egg from his pocket which he had gathered from a nest. Upon sitting down in the yard Mr. Larkham had fainted, and was bathed with vinegar and water. This, however, proved a powerless restorative, death supervening within a quarter of an hour after the sting. Dr. Gimblett was called at the inquiry, and stated that he had been sent for, but deceased died before he could reach the house. He had since examined the body, and found a wound upon the right temple inflicted by a bee. This it was which caused death. Upon this testimony the jury returned their verdict.

A Boy's Somnambulistic Freak.

Couders, ort (Penn.) Journal.

On Wednesday night last Eddie Gillon, son of Mark Gillon, aged about 11 years, went to bed about 10 o'clock, pretty tired and complaining of a sore throat. At 1 o'clock he knocked at the door of Mrs. Collins, complained of having had "swfni bad dreams," and, apon being shown a bed, lay down and slept soundly until Thursday morning. When, apon awakening, he was surprised to find himself away from home. He had in his sleep, without clotking, walked about sixty rods, crossed Mill Crock, and held a sport conversation with Mrs. Collins. In leaving some he had carefully fastened the gate, and in all respects acted as when awake, except that he omitted the usual formality of putting on some clothing. It was a very singular instance of that little understood nervous disturbance known as somnambulism.

The Russians in Asiatic Turkey.

The Russians in Asiatic Turkey.

Berlin Dispatch to London Times.

The semi-official Tidis Vestaik says that Gen.
Mellkoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian
army in Asiatic Turkey, assisted by his intimacy
with the Turkesh, Persian, Armenian, and Georgian Languages, easily succeeds in making friends
with the inhabitants of the invaded country. "The

onality. I am myself ar the Armenian, not to the Orthodox Chuyet I am a Russian General. The Czar kn to reward the services of all who serve matter whether they are Russians, Arme Mussulmans. We have plenty of Mah Circassian, and Tartar Generals in on Therefore, do not be alarmed at our entocountry. We shall not touch your institutional leave your Jusges to decide your according to your laws. All we demand to oppose no resistance to our troops." I guments, accompanied by the distribution of the control of the control of the control of the villagers, seem to have had an excellent

GEN. GRANT don't seem to reilsh the cooking in England; to cabled over for a lot of Waidner's Chicago baked beanain cans.

MARRIAGES. CONWAY-SMITH-At the residence of the orlde, 433 Sedgwick-st., by the Rev. Patha-Butler, John C. Conway and Mary H. Smith.

DEATHS.

WILSON—At San Jose, Cal., July 1, 1977. Eleazar Gilmour Wilson, aged 38 years, brother of Robert S. Wilson, of thiacity.

27 Kingston, Ont., papers blease copy.
TODD—At the residence of her mother, Na. 584 West Erie-st., Chicago, Wednesday afternoon, July 11, Cora M. Todd, daughter of the late Burton W. Todd, aged 15 years 3 months ond 18 days. Funeral from the residence, No. 584 West Brie-st. IRWIN—Jessie Buchanan Irwin, aged 4 years 1 months and 24 days.

Funeral to-day (Thursday) at 2 p. m., from residence, 35 Twenty-second-st., to Rosehall.

SHANLEY—William Shanley.

Funeral Thursday, July 12, at 10 e'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 Henry-st., to the flauric of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

E. New York papers please copy.

COLES—At residence of her grandmother, Mrs. H. A. White, and niece of Mrs. Levi J. Colbura, No. 234 Ontario-et. July 10, Alice E. Coles, seed 18 years 11 months and 8 days.

Funeral from residence at 2 p. m. to-day (Thursday) 12th inst., by carriage to Oakweed.

SKINNER—July 11, 1877, of cholers infantam, David Chambers, youngest child of Samuel C. and Marths McCabe Skinner.

Services at the house, 756 West Monroe-st., 12 o'clock p. m. to-day. Carriages to Graceland.

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A PERFECT TOILET SOAP. First among the requisites of the toilet is a goal article of Soap, but to procure it is not always in easy master. Many of the most expensive Soaps is the market are made from coarse and deletorious manerials, ast their delicate coloring and fragrant perfums too of the conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosure recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, trritating the scale, and inducting severe headsches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from seven to carry on could be followed.

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At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.
Merchants will find salable goods at our sales. SALOON AND BAR FIXTURES

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SATURDAY MORNING at 0:300'clock, at 218 at 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor, Madison-at. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

On Saturday, July 14, at 9 o'clock, 300 Lots W. G. Crockery HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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